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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXEMPLARY ACTIONS OF TROOP STATION HELP MAINTAIN SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Kim Quoc Hoa: "Following the Example of Dinh Trong Lich, Troop Station 60 [Vietnamese: binh tram] Has Continuously Scored Achievements on the Anti-Negative Front"]

[Text] Troop Station 60 is a logistics unit subordinate to the Rear Service General Department that undertakes and organizes the transportation of military goods at Haiphong Port. The brave acts of Dinh Trong Lich, in which he sacrificed his life to protect socialist property, have caused the cadres and soldiers in the unit to have new thoughts and carry out things more correctly.

The most striking thing has been that, on a work trip on 12 June 1980, Bui Xuan Thang, the assistant quartermaster of the troop station, wisely, bravely and resolutely acted in solidarity with the public security forces and skillfully mobilized the masses to arrest a group of smugglers on a 15A-33-10 vehicle travelling from Haiphong to Hanoi. Money and goods valued at hundreds of thousands of dong were recovered for the state.

Prior to this, in the units subordinate to the troop station, a number of anti-negative examples had appeared who upheld the quality of soldiers, who showed a [sense of] responsibility to society and who gave their lives to protect socialist property. One such person was Lieutenant Tang Chi Lien, the deputy commander of Company 3. One night while out inspecting things around the camp with other guards, he saw strangers quickly pedalling bicycles loaded with gunnysacks in the direction of the Long dock. He ordered one group to promptly arrest the two bad people who were stealing rice and using a boat to transport it across the river to sell it; 400 kilograms of rice were confiscated and turned over to the public

security forces to handle. On 28 April, Private First Class Nguyen Si Bon escorted cargo being transported by train. The cargo was loaded on an open railroad car and when the train passed the Tuan Luong station it suddenly increased its speed and three crates of goods fell off. Bon jumped off safely and recovered the three crates. He returned to the Tuan Luong station and took a passenger train to Yen Vien with the three crates of goods and caught the military train in time. Nguyen Si Bon's brave and resolute action to prevent the loss of these goods was praised by all and he was promptly rewarded by the commander of the troop station.

Recently, the "follow the example of Dinh Trong Lich" and the "Bui Xuan Thang study" movements at the troop station have become more far-reaching and they have attracted the soldiers. Everyone is proud of the fact that Bui Xuan Thang, a young cadre and a representative communist youth, is in his unit. The troop station party committee has issued a special resolution affirming the qualities, capabilities, responsibilities and behavior of Bui Xuan Thang and put forth policies and measures to lead the unit and follow the example of Dinh Trong Lich, Le The Bui and Bui Xuan Thang. Many youth union chapters have held lectures to explain the attitude of resolutely opposing negative [phenomena] and not violating discipline. Hundreds of cadres, party members and youth union members have related themselves to this and decided to resolutely fulfill their responsibilities to society, to definitely not ignore negative phenomena out in society or in their unit, to maintain their purity and to have each one be a soldier who is actively opposing negative phenomena.

The examples of Dinh Trong Lich, Le The Bui, Bui Xuan Thang, Hoang Thi Nhlen and others are encouraging and reminding each person. Also for this reason, Troop Station 60 has exceeded the planned quotas for the second quarter and for July and many beautiful flowers have blossomed on the anti-negative, property protection front.

At Battalion 309, at 1300 hours on 17 July, Corporal Nguyen Manh Tuyen caught a worker from Boat 04 stealing 17 pairs of rubber sandals with the intention of selling them. Concerning this thief, the unit also found more than 30 other pairs of sandals and a number of other things that he had stolen but not had time to sell. At the logistics company, combatant Tran Van Su escorted grain from Haiphong to Viet Tri. After turning over the required amount of grain to the owner of the

grain, there were still 196 kilograms remaining. Without hesitation, Tran Van Su immediately turned this grain over to the owner, wrote a receipt, made a memorandum about this and reported the matter to his unit. He resolutely refrained from making use of [the grain] and did not allow even 1 kilogram to fall into the hands of bad elements.

At Battalion 61, many good examples have appeared during the times the unit has received military goods at the D.X. docks. While sitting on a vehicle during a work shift, Senior Lieutenant Le Xuan Vuong, a crane operator, saw a woman hide something in a tar barrel on the field. He stopped what he was doing, went over there and immediately recovered 20 kilograms of artificial silk just stolen from the state by bad elements. Because of resolutely following things, Lieutenant Le Huu Loan, a deputy company commander, caught Nguyen Tien Dung in the act of entering a storehouse to steal eight canvas covers used to cover goods. Lieutenant Hoang Quoc Khanh, the deputy commander of Company 2, caught Tran Xuan Han and Tran Cong Thang (who had stolen military goods many times before) dismantling air force electronic equipment and recovered a number of valuable parts.

The above activities at Troop Station 60 are expanding widely and are contributing greatly to preventing the bad elements from continuing to make a living illegally and to maintaining public order and security.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL EMIGRANTS SENTENCED TO PRISON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: "Phu Khanh Punishes People Who Have Stolen Boats to Flee the Country"]

[Text] VNA news: The Phu Khanh provincial people's court recently held a public trial to try Le Men and his accomplices for having stolen a boat and much other property from fishermen in order to illegally flee the country.

Le Men, Trieu Gai and Nguyen Gao all come from Ninh Hoa district. After joining up with 22 people in Nha Trang City and Ninh Hoa district (among whom were 11 members of Men's family) in order to obtain gold, gasoline and grain, on the evening of 29 January 1980, they stole a boat, license No 3562 PK, from the Dong Hoi fishing company with the intention of crossing the ocean illegally. In doing this, they used weapons to forcibly steal 400 liters of gasoline, more than 20 kilograms of rice and much other property stored on seven fishing boats and they put these fishermen on a boat and set them adrift in the ocean. But they were caught. The Phu Khanh provincial people's court sentenced Le Men to 20 years in prison; Trieu Gai received 15 years in prison and Nguyen Gao 12 years.

In Tuy Hoa, the provincial people's court held a trial to try Le Van Luong, Vo Ngoc Huong, Nguyen Ngoc Ky and their accomplices for stealing a boat to illegally flee the country. On the evening of 29 July 1979, this group used daggers and swords to steal the boat of Mr Nguyen Pha, which was docked at the Neighborhood 6 pier in Tuy Hoa City. They tied his three children up in the engine room and went to sea. At noon on 30 July, while fleeing, they were caught red-handed.

The court sentenced Le Van Luong to 16 years in prison; Vo Ngoc Huong and Nguyen Ngoc Ky were each sentenced to 12 years in prison. Also, these criminals were forced to pay compensation for the property they had stolen.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF SECURITY FORCES

BK121028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80

['NHAN DAN' 11 September editorial: 'All the People Safeguard the Fatherland's Security']

[Summary] Safeguarding political security and social order and safety constitutes one of the chief functions of our state. It is also a complex revolutionary struggle in support of our people's efforts to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. "To insure success in this struggle the people's security forces must be built into stable and strong armed forces that are absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the people and the party in power, and that are manned by a standardized and modernized contingent of politically astute and professionally skilled personnel who possess an ever-improving scientific, technical and professional knowledge."

The most important thing, as President Ho taught, is that we must rely on and stay close to the people in this struggle. This teaching reflects our party's viewpoint of always considering the defense of the fatherland's security as a revolutionary undertaking of the masses. "Only by mobilizing tens of millions of pairs of hands, eyes and ears and the intelligence of broad sections of the masses, and at the same time bringing into play their highly professional skills, will the people's security forces have the capability and strength to promptly detect and smash all the schemes and acts of sabotage by all our enemies and be able to firmly safeguard political security and protect the administration, the party, socialist property and the people's lives and properties." In view of this, along with the drive to make the people's security forces clean, stable and strong, we must step up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security.

In the past decades, the all-people movement to defend the fatherland's security has constantly developed, thus making an important contribution to the struggle to safeguard national security. Many progressive models have emerged from this movement. Workers' security and control teams, Red Flag units for the youth, city block residents' security units, civil defense and fire-fighting units, people's security cells and many other mass organizations set up by our people themselves are the important forces of this

movement. "In tracking down reactionary elements, spies and commandos and hunting for hoodlums, thieves, robbers, speculators, smugglers and other criminal elements, every such organization and every citizen, young and old alike, has been ready to assist the security forces in carrying out their duty." This fact testifies to the great capability and strength of the all-people movement to defend the fatherland's security.

"At present the drive to build clean, stable and strong people's security forces and step up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security is being expanded in many localities and units nationwide. Strengthening party leadership and effecting close coordination among the security forces, the army, various sectors and mass organizations constitutes a decisive factor for the success of this drive."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF ARMY INSPECTION-CONTROL WORK URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 80 pp 15-24

[Speech by Lt. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, at the All-Army Inspection Work Conference in April 1980: "Improve the Effectiveness of Inspection and Control in the Army"]

[Text] The present All-Army Inspection Work Conference has recapitulated the inspection work in 1979 and set forth the policies and measures of the inspection work during the coming period. The conference achieved good results during two days of urgent work. Senior General Van Tien Dung, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Party Committee, delivered a speech to the conference. That proves that the Central Military Party Committee pays much attention to, and continually monitors, the inspection work.

The army's inspection organization was formed in October 1971. Since then the Central Military Party Commission and the Ministry of National Defense have issued resolutions and directives regarding the inspection and control work. During a period of more than 9 years of implementing those resolutions and directives, the inspection and control work in the army has done an increasingly better job of serving the leadership and command tasks at the various echelons. Recently, the Central Military Party Committee issued a directive to "Improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work in the army." In the spirit of that directive, I will express a number of opinions with the aim of guiding the implementation of the Central Military Party Committee directive and enabling our inspection work to attain increasingly higher effectiveness.

1. Have correct understanding of the inspection and control work.

The directive of the Central Military Party Committee clearly stated that we must "enable all echelons and people to fully understand the inspection and control work." We must correctly understand both the importance and nature of the inspection and control work.

President Ho Chi Minh once taught that we must regard the control work as an essential and inseparable part of the leadership work. He said, "The three meanings of leadership are: first, correctly resolving all problems; second, ensuring correct implementation; and third organizing control." In the Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress, Comrade Le Quang, Secretary General of the Party Central Committee, emphasized that "without control there can be no leadership."²

The control task also has a great importance with regard to the work of the state and the design and management of the economy and society. "The organization of tight and strict control of the activities of the state organs is a very important measure for improving the effectiveness of the state."³ It is also an indispensable part of combat command, training, and all other activities of our army. It has been clearly stated in the orders and statutes of the Vietnam People's Army.

Since it is so closely related to leadership, command, and management, the control work of the party organizations and the state organs is always positive and revolutionary in nature. Inspection and control are not, as some people think, a matter of "fault-finding" and "intimidation." They amount to an examination of the results of work; an examination of the policies, measures, force utilization, division of labor, and organization of implementation; and an examination of the attainment of quantitative and qualitative norms, the effectiveness of combat and the various aspects of combat preparation, social readiness, and production. They examine the working methods and the results of work, thereby isolating the good points and deficiencies, the successes and failures, and on that basis recommending measures to develop the good points and overcome the deficiencies, recommend ways to resolve problems fully and promptly, and enable all aspects of work, all organizations, and all cadres and enlisted men to steadily progress. Lenin taught that "The Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee does not merely have the mission of 'arresting' and 'exposing' (which are responsibilities of the judicial system; the Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee has close relations with the judicial system, but absolutely is not part of it); more accurately, it has the mission of knowing how to correct. Accurately and promptly correcting is the principal mission of the Worker-Peasant Civilian Inspection Committee."⁴

When giving instructions regarding the inspection work, President Ho Chi Minh said that "Inspection is not merely going to see how localities are implementing resolutions and directives. If they make mistakes or encounter difficulties, they are to be helped to work in correct accordance with the resolutions and directives sent down from above.... In brief, inspection is the eyes and ears of the upper echelons and the friend of the lower echelons, and no more the directives, policies, and circulars that are sent down, to the every end."⁵

Thanks to full understanding of the resolutions, directives, and viewpoints of the party regarding inspection and control, during the recent period our

The great task is to raise the level of our army, to raise its fighting strength, and to raise all negative phenomena. From the southern border to the rear echelon, and from the islands and seas to the mainland, there is the requirement that our army and navy use the greatest possible efforts to fulfill the above-stated decision and attain the greatest possible effectiveness. That is the obligation and responsibility, and also the aspiration and wish, of all our leaders and men in the P. of our father's nation. Therefore, our inspection and control group that first and foremost helps with the combat readiness, training, and production labor activities, promptly and accurately assesses the good points and mistakes, points out the points, or indicates that they may be developed and the negative phenomena so that we can struggle to eliminate them, that, they will not only effectively assist, encourage and demand but will create sympathy, support, and approval on the part of the leaders and men in all units. In a unit which is fulfilling a defensive mission on the front lines of the homeland, along the borders of our islands, all levels of leadership and command, and all leaders and men, are very approving when inspection and control workers accurately and unambiguously, especially fairly and definitively and straightforwardly, and with them come up with practical policies and plans to overcome their weaknesses and improve their deficiencies and shortcomings. For this is a matter of great national importance and is related to the political responsibility and victories of the units and to the lives of the leaders and men in those units.

It must be emphasized that with regard to the task of building up defenses, improving the quality of combat, and raising the level of combat readiness, the matter on the front lines, in the rear areas, every day and every hour must be an inspection, and our inspection and control must be done and avoid delay. And if inspection and control are carried out in such places promptly and attain good results, then even if they are busy and expend much time and energy, no one complains, for that is not unrelated to "control" work but is an integral part of the task of achieving combat readiness. The effect of inspection and control in such instances is not only that they help the units being controlled but, even more important, also help the upper echelon, the campaign and strategic guidance echelon, to realize the nation's program of national defense.

Actually has demonstrated that if, in the present situation, inspection and control do not respond quickly to the new problems that are being posed with regard to building a defensive system, improving the quality of troops, achieving combat readiness, etc., they cannot attain their effectiveness. If these matters of inspection and control do not work that needs to be done or do not find places that should be visited, but concern themselves only with a few troublesome problems and a few miscellaneous tasks, but regard lightly, or in a general sort of way, the urgent problems concerning combat readiness in the combat readiness and production activities of the army as a whole, then no matter how important we say the inspection and control work is, it will not win the approval of leadership and the masses.

...the forms of the inspection and control work, and its effectiveness and form, are determined in the widest and liveliest manner in the process of fulfilling the combat readiness requirements, in the great battles, and in improving the quality of our armed forces. Therefore, we must ensure the fulfillment of these units' missions. We must examine the implementation of combat missions, the drafting of operational plans, the defensive battlefront position, the carrying out of combat readiness work and training efforts, troop movement, the management of material resources, and the execution of orders, in order to promote the comprehensive development of the army. We must help the Central Military Party to carry out the Ministry of Defense's strengthening discipline, strengthening the work of the army, and immediately struggle to suppress the negative phenomena in the army, etc.

We must also enter deeply into the fulfillment of the missions of each unit, armed forces branch, combat area, and locality, in view of the special characteristics and specific requirements of these units. The units in different positions have different requirements and contents with regard to combat readiness. The combat readiness of each armed forces branch, combat area, sector, and locality in the army, each area, and each locality is usually closely related to their position, function, and missions, so they cannot be identical with regard to all requirements and tasks. And in the work of training, development, and improving the troops' quality, there are many tasks that must be performed and controlled.

Each inspection has different characteristics and specific contents. There are inspections regarding many matters which revolve around certain objectives, requirements, and missions. There are specialized inspections regarding a specific objective, a specific problem, or a specific event, and there are also inspections to rapidly receive on-the-spot problems. But the inspections regarding the fulfillment of missions usually have the most general contents. Of course, all inspections must, from many different angles, examine understanding of missions, and uncovering and promptly correcting mistakes, so that the units can correctly implement the lines, plans, and policies of the party and state.

Some places have carried out many inspections, but because they have not adhered closely to the central missions of the army and the main missions of the unit in order to grasp their scattered situation, or because they have tended to pursue miscellaneous tasks, their effectiveness is low and they have little actual effect. That is also one of the reasons why some units have not yet fully realized the importance of, or been enthusiastic over, the inspection and control work.

1. Improve the quality of inspection and control.

The effectiveness of the inspection and control work lies not only in its close adherence to the central missions and examples of the key factors, but also in its quality. In 1974, of the hundreds of inspections made by

The qualitative examination of the various problems between 63 and 78 percent were inspection of combat readiness and training. That was a good indication of the main attention paid by the inspection and control work to the army's combat, discipline and army activities. But in many places the effectiveness of the inspection and control work is still low. That is because the quality of inspection and control is not yet high.

The quality of the inspection and control is reflected in the fact that it has somewhat high spiritual and moral level, but the work points and deficiencies are not enough. On that basis it needs to be further improved and the work of developing the good aspects, correcting the deficiencies, helping the units achieve a good transformation, and helping the upper echelon correctly understand the situation of the execution of orders by the lower echelon in order to give clear and timely guidance.

The correct evaluation of the situation of a unit, and of the results of all aspects of the work and the true situation of that unit, is a very important matter. Whether the evaluation is high or low, the results will not be good. The same is true with regard to all tasks, and it is even more true with regard to military tasks. If with regard to military tasks we incorrectly evaluate our forces or do not fully understand the unit's strengths and weaknesses, we as leaders cannot make correct decisions in tactical and campaign work, cannot support, constructive policies. Nor can the inspection and control work mobilize and develop the revolutionary spirit of the masses. We should not think that only by speaking of the good can we inspire. Indeed, if there are in fact many deficiencies but an inspection reports that there are many good points, then only a few people with improper motivation, who only want to conceal their deficiencies and exaggerate their accomplishments will be enthusiastic. As for the vast majority of cadres and enlisted men, they will not be pleased, but will even lose confidence in the inspection and control of the upper echelon. On the other hand, we would not think that to say that there are many deficiencies and few good points would cause the masses to become dispirited. Reality has demonstrated that if there is a unit with many deficiencies, if these deficiencies are fully and correctly pointed out to it, and if steps are taken to resolutely and effectively overcome them, that will have a great effect in mobilizing the masses.

Therefore, in the inspection and control work we must make clear, unequivocal, and specific conclusions, clearly distinguish between the correct and incorrect and the good points and deficiencies, and clearly state how good or bad those points are. We must avoid making generalized, abstract conclusions that can be interpreted many different ways, such as stating that "definite" results have been attained, that there has been "some" progress, etc. We must, on the basis of the specific norms, requirements, and plans clearly indicate what has been accomplished and what has not been accomplished.

In order to improve the quality of inspection and control, we must firmly directives, and resolutions of the upper echelon. The stands, directives,

and regulations of the upper echelon are always accurate guidelines and firm bases of support for the inspection and control activities. When it concerns the principal missions of the units, the inspection and control work must also be based on the characteristics and requirements of those missions, and use them as a basis on which to compare, examine, and reach conclusions about the units' activity plans.

The inspection and control work must also firmly grasp the units' situation and the actual conditions of the troops, and must realize the advantages and difficulties, the actual capabilities and allowable conditions, the limitations, and the things which we are not yet capable of achieving. The actualities of the inspections demonstrate that some tasks in the units have not been done well or have resulted in deficiencies, sometimes because of a lack of effort and determination, sometimes because of limited ability or lack of full understanding of the work contents, and sometimes because there are unstable conditions. In some instances, only contributions from the upper echelon can overcome the units' deficiencies. Therefore, we must grasp the principles and directives, grasp the subject to be inspected, and grasp the troops' actual situation. Only thereby can we make accurate, all-round observations regarding the good points, deficiencies, subjective factors, and objective factors in all matters and events. That will increase the personalness of the conclusions and create a strong stimulus regarding the thought and sentiment of the units that are inspected, even the units with many deficiencies. Only by enabling the units to voluntarily and sincerely admit their deficiencies can the inspection and control work effectively help the units positively correct their deficiencies and develop their good points.

There are instances in which the subject of inspection and the inspectors, although basing themselves on the same resolutions, policies, directives, and actualities, make observations and conclusions which differ and are even conflicting. In such instances, we must analyze matters very objectively, rationally, and sympathetically, and do our work thoroughly, without being concessory. If at first we don't succeed we'll do it a second time or a third time, until we succeed. An adverse phenomenon that must be avoided is reluctance and lack of persistence on the part of the comrades making the inspections, which leads to accommodation and tolerance, so later they themselves are disturbed because they have been "dishonest" but still have to do the work over, which wastes time and effort.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work, and help the inspected units and the inspection teams have a legal basis on which to resolve problems rapidly and definitively, in a manner appropriate to the characteristics of a military organization, the directive of the Central Military Party Committee in June 1979 stated that "On the basis of the orders, directives, resolutions, systems, and regulations that have been promulgated, if an inspection team discovers that a unit has made a mistake it has the right to direct the unit to correct the mistake. The command receiving the directive must strictly implement it and promptly

everyone its deficiencies. There must be reports signed by the two sides, and those reports must be submitted to the upper echelon.

In actual activities, we say organize forces under the control of the inspection organs, and can and must combine inspections with control by the unit commanders, between the inspection organ and the staff, political, rear services, and logistical organs. With the adjutant general and military control sections, and with the party's control organization. No matter what the scale -- independent or combined -- we must experience a process of examining the objective situation, uncovering mistakes, and recommending ways to resolve them. There must be study and dialectical analysis of the relationships between the stipulations of the upper echelon and the actual situation of the unit; between the contents of the stands, policies, orders, and directives and the specific circumstances of the unit being inspected; and between legality and rationality, in order to be fair and just. Only thereby can we attain the goals of control and assure that the inspection work is effective and of high quality.

4. The organs and cadres in charge of inspection and control must have broad ability and knowledge, and have good working methods.

People engaged in inspection must of course be virtuous and capable, and meet standards of party and state cadres in the army. Due to the special characteristics of their functions and missions, the inspection and control cadres must meet special requirements regarding quality and ability. They must be enthusiastic and sincere toward their work, fully understand their responsibilities, be exemplary in all regards, have broad knowledge, know how to work, and create confidence and respect among the troops. More than anyone else, the cadres engaged in inspection and control must have pure revolutionary qualities to do that work.

At the same time, cadres doing inspection and control work must have abilities that are appropriate to the requirements, and in accordance with the position, of each echelon and sector. They must fully grasp the basic problems of military and strategic thought, campaign and tactical art, and military science and art of people's war to defend the Homeland under modern conditions, against the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in alliance with imperialism. They must grasp the theory and practice of inspection and control, and accumulate more and more professional experience. In order to do their work with increasing effectiveness, the inspection and control cadres must also have broad knowledge of social science and natural sciences. Only thereby can they fully understand the lines, viewpoints, and thoughts of the party, have a solid theoretical basis, analyse and deal with problems accurately, rationally, and sympathetically, use control to help the unit cadres increase their abilities in all regards, enable the inspection and control work to be highly persuasive, and avoid being subjective or one-sided. If they are deficient with regard to ability, do not have knowledge about the object of their inspection and control, and do not have good methods, then no matter how motivated or

With all the inspection cadres are they any more fall victim to over-enthusiasm and hurriedness, pursue the small things and ignore the major things, and even reach incorrect conclusions.

As we enter the new era, the political, military, economic, internal, and external lines of the party, and Vietnamese military science and art, are undergoing rich, all-round development. The inspection and control work must respond very nimbly to that new development and thoroughly understand its contents. That is a very great and very broad matter. All cadres at all levels, and the enlisted men throughout the army must study if they are to correctly understand the lines, stands, and policies of the party. How could inspection and control cadres who only grasp a few general principles fulfill their missions? If their knowledge does not develop then they either can only inspect a few matters relevant to morale and thought, and reach a few positive or negative general conclusions and not dare to or not be able to deeply investigate the military problems, or else fail to uncover the key matters and distinguish between wrong and right when they do make in-depth investigations. In some instances, when inspecting a unit deployed in combat formation, one cadre will praise it for being "very good" while another will discover that it has violated the operational guidance thoughts. That is sufficient to demonstrate how important it is for the inspection and control cadres to improve their knowledge and abilities.

If the army as a whole must promote the study movement, the inspection and control organs and cadres must also promote a study movement. There is a requirement that the inspection and control organs and cadres must be skilled and must take the lead: they must not fall behind with regard to their knowledge of the various aspects of work. If their knowledge of an aspect is deficient, they cannot effectively inspect that aspect.

During 1973 the inspection organizations, from the Army Inspectorate General to the inspection sections of the general departments, military regions, and armed forces branches were strengthened and essentially fulfilled the missions assigned by the Central Military Party Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, and the party committees and command cadres at those echelons. A number of specialized inspection sections which in the past had encountered many difficulties and much confusion in 1973, because they were strengthened organizationally and were closely guided, improved their inspection and control activities and carried out their work rather comprehensively. However, the inspection organs must continue to be continually strengthened in order to improve the cadres' political, military, and professional levels regarding the inspection and control work as well as the task of reviewing and acting on complaints. We must strengthen the relationship between leadership and command on the one hand inspection and control on the other hand, and continually seek the guidance of the party committees and command cadres in order to assure close relationships between the upper and lower echelon inspection organs, as well as between the inspection organs and the relevant organs and sectors.

Inspection and control are tasks of leadership and command. Therefore, in order to attain high effectiveness the party committees and command cadres at the various echelons must do a good job of leading that task. The resolutions and directives regarding the directions and missions of the inspection work in each period of time point out the contents and central concerns, and promptly change when there are changes in the situation and demands of the army and the units. We must utilize the inspection organs and cadres in correct accordance with their functions and missions in order to develop to a high degree their authority and effectiveness. There must be a system for listening to reports of the results of inspection and control and for acting on the recommendations made in the inspection report. In addition to guiding the inspection and control work carried out by the specialized inspection organs, we must strengthen inspection according to the responsibility of the leadership and command of the echelons and sectors, and make that work a regular, organized, planned, high-quality system. The party committees and command cadres at the various echelons, and the sectors with inspection organs must also guide the staff, political, rear services, technical, and other organs under them, and help the inspection organs cooperate with them, and create conditions for them to do a good job. We must be concerned with perfecting organization, and select cadres who are steady, loyal, virtuous, and able to meet the requirements of the inspection work. We must cultivate those cadres and promote study by the inspection and control cadres.

With the proper attention of the leadership and command echelons, solidarity and close cooperation between the inspection organ and the sector organs, and a clear line of communication and unity between the upper echelon and lower echelon inspection units, both assuring that the inspection work is carried out strictly and enabling the inspection work of the unit commanders to get onto the right track, it is certain that we will be able to improve the effectiveness of the inspection and control work during the coming period.

FOOTNOTES

1. X.T.Z., "Correct Working Methods," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, pp 70-71.
2. Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress.
3. Ibid
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STORY TOLD BY GENERAL PRAISES GENERATIONS OF HEROES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Story told by Major General Dam Van Nguy and written by Ngoc Dan:
"Generations of Gun-Holding Heroes"]

[Excerpts] Starting as a guerrilla and becoming a major general and chief commander of a main-force army corps, comrade Dam Van Nguy in all his career was always in the front zone in the fight for national liberation and defense of the fatherland. In 1945, he was a squad leader in the Cao-Bac-Lang main-force unit; and in the Dien Bien Phu military operation in 1954 he was a company leader and then a battalion leader in Infantry Division 316. After 9 years in the resistance against the French colonialists, he was awarded the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces. In 1965, he was a regiment leader of the unit of volunteers fighting in Laos. In the resistance against America for national salvation, he was commander of Division 7, the well-known combat unit on the eastern Nam Bo battlefield, and deputy commander of that front. In 1975, he had the honor of being given the task of commanding Division 316 in the attack against and seizure of the City of Buon Ma Thuot, which started the victorious Tay Nguyen military operation, and taking part in the historic Ho Chi Minh military operation.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and celebrating the National Day of 2 September, Major General Dam Van Nguy told the following story:

I remember the early days of the revolution, in about 1942, when I was about 14 or 15, I was allowed to take part in the work of the generation of fathers and brothers being the "Viet Minh." I was then a liaison combatant guiding cadres from one village to another, but I was able to see in person the revolutionaries, dressed in clothes made of coarse materials and bare-footed, who were hungry and miserable but never

talked about hardships and difficulties and always discussed the sacred task of the whole nation, which everybody considered a part of his blood and flesh.

After the August Revolution, groups and groups of the native Viet Bac youths, along with the country as a whole, volunteered to join the army and to enter the 9-year resistance against the French.

In our Regiment 174, with Chu Huy Man serving as political officer and nobody being older than 30, we ate wild vegetables and rice balls all the time, wore the same clothes which got wet many times a day and woven bamboo hats, were bare-footed but fought the enemy all the way from Na Sam (Lang Son) to Moc Chau (Son La) and one almost every battle.

In 1975, in the historic Ho Chi Minh military operation, as I was commanding the division in an attack on Trang Bang, a cadre of a friendly unit which was to join in the attack wanted to see me and it turned out that this 24-year-old infantry battalion leader was the nephew of my second cousin whom I had met in Tay Nguyen 3-4 years back. And the young people's generation had matured very quickly, just like comrade Suu, leader of Commando Battalion 28, who had started battlefield activities for only 3 or 4 years but already fought hundreds of battles and won every one of them to become an Army Hero. Be Viet Quan, 26, already was deputy chief of staff of a main-force regiment and showed a sound ability to command combat action against the Americans, which earned him the admiration of cadres and combatants.

I want to tell about the typical case of Vu Viet Hong, currently the deputy chief of staff of our army corps. In the past, during the war against America, although he was only 34, he was leader of Regiment 209 that fought the enemy for 3 long months on a section of Route 13 between Hon Quan and Chan Thanh. The Americans who outnumbered us and had weapons superiority were totally incapable of defending those 3 kilometers of road not too far from Saigon. Now that he has enthusiastically learned, taken one training course after another and mastered all kinds of modern weapons and equipment, he would be very capable of being the staff officer within the command of an entire army corps. At some leisure time as we talked, he confided to me in a very honest manner: "As compared with the time we were fighting the Americans, now we have better conditions and more time to train and build strong units. Frankly I was not thinking that we could do such big jobs."

TIGHT RATIONING, ACTIVE BLACK MARKET IN HANOI

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 12 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Francis Daniel in Hanoi]

[Text]

FIVE years after the Vietnam war, poverty haunts Hanoi while the communist government seeks to restore the country's shattered economy.

State enterprises distribute food and clothing rations to the two-million-plus population but a black market has become crucial in supplementing daily necessities — at vastly inflated prices.

But while the people live for the most part in dilapidated homes amid drab surroundings, there are no beggars on the streets of Hanoi and Vietnamese officials say no one goes hungry.

A senior official told a Reuters correspondent who visited Hanoi that the government faced a staggering task in restoring Vietnam's economy after 25 years of continual war, first with the French and then the Americans.

"It could take 20 years before we could significantly raise the standard of living of our people. The task is enormous, but we are not dismayed as hard work and sacrifice are nothing new to us," he said.

The official, who did

not want to be identified, said the difficulty was to find economic experts, architects, engineers and other administrators needed for national reconstruction work.

"Our best brains are in the army and we cannot make use of them for national development projects unless there is peace," he added.

Vietnam is a country still at war in Kampuchea and on the northern frontier with China. Most of the country's resources go to the military, the second largest in Asia next to China's.

"We cherish peace and independence and I hope the world will understand us," the official said.

Le-vu Vietnam, the Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, except Vietnam's poverty as a natural consequence of its prolonged war.

"I have seen worse poverty in the slums of America. The poor there are poorer than the poor in Vietnam," Mr Thach told Reuters.

Each Vietnamese adult is allowed to buy eight kilos of rice, one

kilo of pork and two kilos of fish every month at controlled prices from state-run shops.

These can be stretched only by purchases from the Dong Xuan black market, which operates openly in the city centre despite the official policy line against free enterprise.

No one here hides the existence of the black market from foreigners.

In fact, this correspondent was taken to Dong Xuan in an official Russian-built car, accompanied by an English-speaking guide, as part of a city tour.

One kilo of rice was being sold there at four dong (US\$1.00) compared with 20 Vietnamese cents (10 US cents) in government shops. Pork was priced at 15 dong a kilo (US\$3.00) compared with the controlled rate of three dong (US\$1.00).

The most popular fish here, known as "lla", was being hawked at eight dong a kilo (US\$0.80) while the fixed price at state shops is only 1.5 dong (0.15 US cents).

Other black market values per kilo include crab four dong

(US\$1.50), duck 2 dong (US\$1.00), chicken 35 dong (US\$4.50) and prawns 20 dong (US\$10.00).

Although the goods are available at Dong Xuan, the purchasing power of Hanoi residents is very limited. And local market prices have been increasing by about 10 percent a year, according to some residents.

They said their normal diet was confined to rice and vegetables, with an occasional fish or pork dish.

An official at the Information Ministry said that the average income of Vietnamese working in state firms and offices in Hanoi was less than 100 dong (US\$4) a month.

In some cases, monthly wages were as high as 200 dong (US\$12). But only a few people such as government ministers, were in this category, he said.

The official said every Vietnamese adult could buy six metres of cloth a year at government prices which range from 1.50 dong (US\$1.50) to 10 dong (US\$4.50) a metre.

The cloth, either cotton or a mixture of cotton and polyester, produced in Vietnamese factories, costs almost three times more on the black market.

Government officials, including communist party chief Le Duc Thuan, the most powerful man in Vietnam, make their public appearances in open neck, short-sleeved shirts and cotton trousers.

Except for a few old buses and a rickety tram, bicycles, sold at 200 to 300

dong (US\$1.50 to US\$3.00) each at state shops, provide the main mode of transportation. The few private cars seen on Hanoi roads belong to party functionaries or foreign companies.

Luxury goods, like air-conditioners, refrigerators, fans and coolers are out of reach of the local people. Cotton blouses and slacks are the normal attire of Vietnamese girls, who wear no make-up or jewellery.

While little activity is evident at some of the factories and workshops on the outskirts of Hanoi, work continues in the fields, planting the rice seedlings that will eventually feed the population.

The official said a large area of cultivated land in the provinces and on the outskirts of Hanoi was flooded following a recent typhoon and damage to crops, including paddy, could be considerable. He could give no figures.

He said, however, that the food situation in the countryside was satisfactory and Vietnamese peasants were allowed to keep a good portion of their harvests. There had been a few cases of hoarding among the farmers, but this was not a serious problem, he added.

Despite the hardships, there are no outward signs of resentment among the local population.

"Our forefathers sacrificed for our independence and we will sacrifice for the good future of our children," said the official.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH SECURITY MOVEMENT--The party committee and people's committee of Nghe Tinh Province recently reviewed the progress of the movement for the defense of the fatherland's security in the past 5 years and discussed measures to push ahead this movement in the coming period. Over the past years the province has set up almost 30,000 people's security cells in all city wards, enterprises and factories; and these security cells have helped the authorities crack down on hoodlums, thieves, corrupt elements and smugglers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Sep 80]

DONG THAP VERSUS NEGATIVISM--The inspection committee of Dong Thap Province, working in coordination with the sectors concerned, has discovered and dealt with many negative phenomena in the local administrative machinery. In the first 6 months of this year in particular, the committee's actions resulted in the recovery of almost 500,000 dong and lots of supplies and goods. The committee has also helped the trade and grain sectors combat lax management and irresponsibility that are the causes of losses of goods, bribery and oppression of the masses. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 80]

ORGANIZERS OF ILLEGAL DEPARTURE TRIED--The people's tribunal in Quang Nam-Da Nang has publicly tried a group of men trying to seize a ship and organize illegal departure for abroad. The group leader, Huynh Van Hong, and his accomplices--all former soldiers of the Saigon puppet army--had stored weapons, and with force of arms, seized a ship and organized an illegal departure. But they were arrested. The culprits pleaded guilty. Huynh Van Hong was sentenced to death and his three accomplices to two, six and 18 years' imprisonment. [Text] [OW101558 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, RAND 400 411

SRV LEADERS CELEBRATE CONGOLESE NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 14 August, Acting President Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following congratulatory message to Their Excellencies Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Louis-Ernest Gombo, president and prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo:

On the occasion of the 17th National Day of the People's Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in our own names, we send our warm greetings to Your Excellencies and the Congolese Government and people.

The Vietnamese people and SRV Government rejoice at the brilliant victories won by the Congolese people in struggling over the past 17 years to safeguard their revolutionary achievements, to consolidate their national independence, to eliminate the colonialist vestiges and to build their country. We hope that, under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Your Excellencies, the Congolese people will register further achievements in building a progressive and prosperous Congo.

We hope that the militant solidarity and relationships of friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese and Congolese peoples will be increasingly strengthened and developed.

We wish Your Excellencies good health and present our high regards.

In this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to His Excellency Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of the Congo.

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CSG: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CABLED GREETINGS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF ENGLAND

Hanoi QUAN DOI NDIEN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Article] "Congratulatory Message to the Communist Party of Great Britain"

[Text] The Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee on July 31st sent the following congratulatory message to its counterpart in Great Britain.

"On behalf of all members of the Vietnam Communist Party, we send to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain our warmest greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your Party. We highly value the positive contributions made by the Communist Party of Great Britain as well as by the British working people and worker class to the common struggle of all peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We respectfully wish your Party many new achievements in the mission of uniting the peaceful and progressive forces in England to fight against the warmonger forces led by the American imperialists who are engaged in an arms race, continuing deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, scheming the restoration of the cold-war, causing tension in the world, and seriously threatening the peace and security of all nations.

On this occasion, we sincerely thank you and all the good-willed people in England who have given Vietnam ardent support in its previous resistance against the American imperialists' war of aggression and in our current struggle for the defense of our Fatherland against the Chinese expansionist hegemonists.

Our wishes for daily more consolidated and developed militant solidarity between our two Parties."

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CSO: 4209

MINISTER OF CULTURE TALKS WITH KUWAITI PAPER

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Jun 80 p 5

/Article: "Vietnamese Minister of Culture and Information Visits AL-QABAS for a Conversation: Our Country Needs Everything"/

/Text/ Phan Nien, the minister of culture and information of Vietnam, who is now visiting the country, is a man who summarizes the history of his nation in one person, and is one of the symbols of the struggle of a people who battled obstinately and furiously and won.

Since the start of the forties, he participated in all the military and political battles his country waged. He is 61 but seems 30. When you ask him the secret of his continuing youth, he replies,

"I participated in a revolution, two long wars, an interminable series of military and political struggles, and therefore I didn't find time enough to get senile!"

The guest and minister visited AL-QABAS, where a conversation took place with him on his current tour of some Arab countries, including Kuwait, its goals, Gulf affairs, the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian cause, the situation in Viet Nam, and its relations with China, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

At the start of his conversation, the minister spoke about the objectives of his visit to Kuwait:

"I came bringing a handwritten letter from the Vietnamese president to his highness the emir and another letter from our prime minister to his highness the crown prince and Kuwaiti premier. My visit is not restricted to discussing different aspects of media and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Kuwait, since I will discuss bilateral and regional issues and more general, comprehensive issues with officials in Kuwait. Discussions of this sort yield benefit to the two countries, since there is benefit in exchanging viewpoints and ascertaining mutual positions. To this it should be added that we will discuss the possibility of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Kuwait and Vietnam. We will

discuss the possibility of expanding bilateral and media relations and conducting broader contacts for cooperation within the context of the United Nations and the nonaligned countries. As a result, my visit to Kuwait is a visit of friendship, cooperation and development of relations."

We Need Everything

/Question/ What are areas in which cooperation between Kuwait and Vietnam can take place?

/Answer/ They are many. Our country has emerged from a long, crushing war and has almost been destroyed. Anyone visiting Vietnam now will discover that we need almost everything. We need equipment, capital, and technology, and we need technical experts, the economic experiences of others, wheat, rice and energy.

We Support the Palestinian State

Regarding Vietnam's position on the Palestinian cause, the guest minister said,

"We preserve a very strong friendship for the Palestinian people. In Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Hanoi), there is a mission representing the Palestine Liberation Organization which enjoys all the privileges the other missions enjoy. We adhere to the Palestinian viewpoint, and this position of ours is certain, fixed and not open to review. We also condemn the Camp David agreements and American intervention in the Gulf. The Vietnamese people stand in one trench with the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples in confronting imperialism in its new and old forms.

"We consider that those who are trying to push matters to the summit of crisis in southeast Asia are the same as those who are trying to push them to the summit of crisis in the Middle East and the Gulf, and I mean the United States. It is in our interests to stand shoulder to shoulder in confronting these conspiracies--not just in the interests of our people alone, but in the interests of world peace as a whole."

The minister emphasized that his country is standing rigidly alongside the Palestinians in their demands for an independent state. He said, "We are the advocates of the liberation of occupied peoples, because our people themselves labored under the yoke of occupation, and we are the advocates of unity, and stress Arab unity, because our people were broken up then united. President Ho Chi Minh says 'Unity, unity, unity is grand; victory, victory, victory is great.'

"All Vietnamese know this statement: there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom."

China Is Making It Mandatory That We Mobilize

/Question/ In the new development plan which will end in 1985, the Vietnamese government announced that the goal of the plan is "military conscription in all parts of the country." This implicitly means abandoning industrial development plans. What is your interpretation of that?

/Answer/ Vietnam emerged from a war of popular liberation exhausted by wounds, and the tragedies the country is suffering from are very many. In the fighting we lost more than 2 million dead, more than 5 million were wounded, and more than 150,000 children were deformed. Lands which are not fit for farming exceed 10 percent of the total agricultural land. To that one should add that the main Vietnamese towns have been exposed to destruction. Ho Chi Minh City has lost 80 percent of its buildings, and the rest have become cracked or partially collapsed. Nonetheless, the Vietnamese people, through their intrinsic efforts, have succeeded in starting to rebuild their country.

However, in this stage specifically we must reconcile the solution of our economic problems and reconstruction with our national security. In the face of the invasion threats we are exposed to from China, we can only keep our army permanently at full readiness. Nonetheless, we use the units of our army for economic development. These units are following up on their military training and at the same time are performing some agricultural duties and improving irrigation facilities.

Chinese tactics in confronting Vietnam may be summarized as constant military pressure, and our slogan is that war could break out at any moment in order to weaken us and swallow us up. It is true that Vietnam needs peace, but it is not afraid of war.

Mao Started the Rapprochement with America

/Question/ After the death of Mao Zedong, do you believe that China came closer to the United States?

/Answer/ That is as clear as the sun, but the policy of rapprochement with America was started by Mao Zedong himself, and the present group is trying to develop this tendency.

/Question/ Why did Mao commit this deviation in China's policy toward America, in your opinion?

/Answer/ Mao Zedong wanted to turn China into a first class power. He wanted to outrace time. However, China is a backward country and therefore he considered that the way to do that was to hasten to modernize in great forward leaps (like the cultural revolution, for example) and use the population concentration in the process of change. Mao believed that

by means of tremendous manpower he could proceed with great speed toward modernization.

And Opposed Our Unity

/Question/ When did relations start to go bad between you and China, in your opinion?

/Answer/ It is hard to determine a specific date, but relations started to grow tense in 1954, when China, at the Geneva Conference, stood in favor of dividing Vietnam into two parts, north and south. Relations reached the apex of tension in the mid-sixties when the Chinese cultural revolution shifted to Vietnam, and the dispute between the two countries became open following Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972.

Friendship with the Soviets

/Question/ How do you describe Vietnam's relations with the Soviet Union?

/Answer/ The Soviet Union stood by Vietnam in its war of liberation, supplied it with heavy weapons, missiles, planes and tanks. After independence Vietnam signed a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union and our relations with Moscow are now very good.

There now are people who ask us, "During the popular war of liberation, you took a middle of the road stand between China and the Soviet Union; why did you align yourself with the Soviets after obtaining independence?"

Our answer to that is: It is true that China did help us during the war, but we knew fully what its intentions behind the help were. It wanted to exploit the Vietnamese and the triumph of the Vietnamese people and their sacrifices for its benefit. It never wants to see Vietnam strong and united, because that would have the effect of constituting an obstacle to the Chinese desire to expand toward southeast Asia, especially since China has more than 20 million Chinese in southeast Asia who occupy sensitive positions in the countries they live in and has Maoist revolutionaries in the area. However, Vietnam will never stand with its hands tied in the face of Chinese designs. It will fight to the last Vietnamese against every type of aggression.

America Is Evading Its Responsibilities

/Question/ How do you describe Vietnam's relations with the United States?

/Answer/ Following independence, Vietnam turned to rebuild itself, relying on its intrinsic resources, but it would not have refused unconditional aid from other countries. We asked the United States to contribute to rebuilding Vietnam, in accordance with Section 21 of the Paris agreement. But the Americans refused to aid us, and we told them, "Let us leave this

subject aside and postpone it to a future stage in the talks." We expressed our desire to normalize our relations with them without prior conditions. However, at the last moment they backed off and decided to play the China card. If China had not got the green light from America, it would not have dared to launch an attack on Vietnam.

I personally was a member of the Vietnamese delegation to the Paris talks and a member of the committee to normalize relations between Vietnam and the United States. In the latest meeting which took place between us and the American delegation chaired by Richard Honebrook /sic/, American under-secretary of state for pacific affairs, we were informed that America could not normalize relations with Vietnam, /words missing/ such as settling refugee affairs, Cambodia and the Soviet presence in Vietnam. This means that America has set out three prior conditions for normalization, which is what we reject, since we are prepared for normalization without conditions.

At the Geneva conference held to resolve the issue of the Cambodia refugees, Vietnam exerted efforts to arrive at an acceptable solution to the issue of the refugees, but these efforts came up against a wall of American rigidity. So far, the situation is still unsettled.

Greetings to Kuwait

At the end of the meeting, the Vietnamese minister sent his greetings to Kuwait, its people and government, and said, "I would like to direct my greetings and respect to the government and people of Kuwait through you, and express my hope that peace in the world will be strengthened and that friendship between our peoples will develop."

Phan Hien in a Few Lines

Born in November 1919.

Joined the ranks of the Vietnamese revolutionaries in the early forties when he was a student in school.

When the battle of Dien Bien Phu, in which General Giap inflicted a violent defeat on the French, broke out, he held the rank of officer in the Vietnamese national liberation forces.

Following the Geneva Conference of 1954, in which it was decided to split Vietnam into two halves, he returned to civilian life and joined the Foreign Ministry staff.

In early 1955 he took charge of the Information and Press Department of the Foreign Ministry.

He took part in the Vietnamese peace negotiations in Paris (1968-1973).

He headed the Vietnamese delegation to the negotiations with China three times (1974, 1978, 1979).

He was appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs in 1973, after the signing of the Paris agreement.

He headed his country's delegation to the United Nations for a long period and represented his country in the Geneva negotiations bearing on the refugees.

In May 1980 he was appointed minister of culture and information.

He is married and has five children (three girls and two boys).

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CSO: 4802

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL TASKS OF 1960'S DISCUSSED

Ha Noi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTORS' REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 1960 pp 1-12

[Article by Hoang Tung in Journal of the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department: "The Revolutionary Situation in Our Country and the Guidelines and Tasks Regarding Ideological Work"]

[Text] I. The Present Revolutionary Situation

Over the past 5 years, how have we waged the struggle, what victories have we won and what is the significance of these victories?

The past 5 years have been 5 years in which, under the leadership of the party, we have carried out the socialist revolution throughout the country. Today, the North, which began advancing to socialism years ago and was the base of the people's national democratic revolution throughout the country, is joined with the rest of the country and the entire country is advancing to socialism.

The achievement of foremost importance was the victory won in resolving the principal problem of the revolution, establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was a victory of tremendous historic significance, was the result of a process of long struggle.

In 1945, with the victory of the August general uprising, we established the revolutionary dictatorship of manual workers and farmers throughout the country. Because the Vietnamese revolution was the first revolution in Southeast Asia and the colonies of imperialism, the entire old world resorted to armed intervention. The struggles over which line to follow in order to resolve the Vietnam question and then the Indochina question, what kind of government to establish, what kind of socio-economic system to build and so forth were extremely fierce. The first revolutionary state in this region had to wage two protracted revolutionary wars that lasted for 30 years in order to win victory over imperialist aggressor powers and re-establish the

revolutionary government throughout the country; this time, our revolutionary government acquired a new quality--the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the revolutionary history of the proletariat in the 20th Century, no revolution was as difficult and savage as the revolution in our country.

The establishment of a unified proletarian state throughout the country was extremely important because the primary issue of the revolution is that of seizing political power. Only by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country was it possible to open the way for the advance by the entire country to socialism.

The increasing strengthening and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat gave the Vietnamese state, the Vietnamese revolution unprecedented strength. As a result, we were able to thwart the counter-revolutionary schemes of hostile domestic powers and win victory over the Chinese aggressors.

The second important victory has been the achievements recorded in healing the wounds of the war, reorganizing the unified economy, restoring and developing production and supporting the life of the people.

Our enemies, primarily the United States, always maintained that the neo-colonialist economy which they created in the South and into which they annually had to pour billions of dollars in order to maintain this economy, would immediately collapse as soon as they withdrew from Vietnam and ended their aid. The Chinese reactionaries also maintained that by withdrawing their specialists, cutting their aid to us and coordinating with the imperialists in a policy of economic embargo they would strangle our country's economy and force us to yield to them. The various types of enemies, both old and new, have aligned with one another and have been attacking us very fiercely on the economic front.

By overcoming these challenges, our people have recorded very significant achievements. Agricultural has clearly been restored to the pre-war level and undergone a certain amount of development. It has not been easy to restore a backward agriculture heavily ravaged by war and continuous natural disasters. On the other hand, the changes in production relations and the structure of the economy are creating firm premises for long-range development. Our industry, although still small, was once totally dependent upon foreign countries, both the neo-colonialist industry in the South and the capitalist industry in the North. Following the war, the socialist countries changed the form of assistance being provided to us; the imperialists and Chinese reactionaries severed all aid. It has truly not been a simple matter to maintain industrial production at the present level.

Without the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries and severe natural disasters, the achievements of our people would certainly have been

larger and the economic situation and the situation in the daily lives of the people would also be less difficult.

The third important victory has been the establishment of the socialist system of production relations and the formation of a unified economic structure throughout the country.

The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country is a victory of historic significance; however, the factor determining whether or not socialism is established is whether or not the new, socialist mode of production is established.

Over the past several years, we have accelerated socialist transformation in two sectors: private, capitalist commerce and industry and the private, individual production sector within agriculture, industry and commerce.

Today, the question of who defeats whom which exists between socialism and capitalism in the field of production relations has been virtually resolved. We have virtually abolished the capitalist economy and the bourgeoisie in the South. This is a strategic victory. The bourgeoisie in the South, the nucleus of which was the compradore bourgeoisie of Chinese ancestry, was an organized, experienced force that had many domestic and foreign ties, a force that was a component of world capitalism, primarily the capitalism of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. If we did not topple this force, did not abolish capitalist production relations, we could not have strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, could not have carried out socialist transformation within agriculture and the handicraft trade and could not have reorganized social production along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

In the South, there are still some private industrial installations which are gradually being transformed and maintained by the proletariat; this in no way implies that the proletarian state does not have the strength to abolish them. On the other hand, still possessing some forces and scheming to restore and win back their lost position, the bourgeoisie has continuously counter-attacked the new system ever since it was toppled, and this counter-attack has been a persistent one; however, it can be irrevocably stated that the situation cannot be reversed and that capitalist production relations are gone forever.

The struggle to resolve the question of who defeats whom which exists between the collective way of life and the private way of life is also occurring in the South and important initial victories have been won in this struggle. The vast majority of working farmers in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam and in the Central Highlands has been organized in cooperatives or on a lower level. In the provinces of former Nan Bo, farmers have also begun earning their livings collectively under many

different forms of organizations. This is the final and most difficult phase; however, the clear trend is that the collective way of life will triumph over the private way of life.

Over the past years (actually in the past 2 or 3 years), a victory of some magnitude has been won by having small farmers embark on the collective way of life without serious disruptions. As we know, many countries have had to carry out agricultural cooperativization many times in order to achieve success.

The victory of the socialist revolution in the field of production relations, although not a total victory, is a very basic one.

We have also won important victories on the cultural and educational front.

Whereas, in 1975 and 1976, it was difficult for socialist culture, theatrical art, cinematography, press publications and so forth to penetrate the South, today, they have assumed the dominant position throughout the entire country. We rapidly established the socialist culture and have strongly developed education and public health services all the way down to the basic level. Hostile powers at home and abroad have been scheming to infiltrate the cultural front and use the old culture and old style of life as a tool to counter-attack the new system, oppose the proletarian state, oppose proletarian culture and the socialist way of life, undermine revolutionary ethics and create tensions in the relationships within socialist society that we have just begun to build, but they cannot achieve success.

In summary, since 1975, by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, thwarting every scheme of domestic reactionary forces to restore the old system, winning victory over one of the largest imperialist powers, rapidly healing the wounds of the war, restoring and developing the economy, abolishing the classes of exploiters, forming a unified economic structure and so forth, the Vietnamese revolution has continued to march forward from an offensive position and won victories of important significance. Never before have the Vietnamese revolution and the Indochina revolution enjoyed a situation as good as today's or had the position and power they have today. These victories could not have been won by means of administrative orders, rather, they are the combined results of an extremely arduous and complex class struggle in all fields: politics, economy, military affairs, culture and ideology, that is, the combined results of the three revolutions. These victories cannot be separated from the correct line of the party and the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee.

Today, the socialist revolution throughout our country faces a complicated situation, one similar to a situation faced several times before; can we develop under conditions of relative peace or must we be ready to contend with war?

In 1945, following the establishment of the worker-farmer state government, we faced a similar situation. We tried to develop upon the possibilities for peace, but the danger of war kept increasing. Our party employed the necessary tactics by making concessions to Chiang Kai-shek, to France and the United States in order to prolong the peace so that we could strengthen the government and move the revolution forward; however, war broke out and dragged on.

The second time, after winning victory over the French and liberating one-half of the country, we faced the danger of intervention by the United States. We again had to make necessary concessions, such as proposing the peaceful reunification of the country, the formation of a coalition government and so forth with a view toward avoiding a conflict with the ringleader of imperialism; however, the enemy intervened more and more deeply in a vain attempt to annex all of our country and Indochina. We again had to contend with a prolonged war of aggression, one that did not end in victory until 30 April 1975.

This last time, we had to deal with a similar situation. Whereas, in the past, the establishment of the worker-farmer government was a challenge to the imperialist forces, the establishment of proletarian governments throughout Vietnam and the Indochina peninsula is an even sharper challenge to them. For this reason, attacking the SRV and Indochina became a key objective in the counter-revolutionary global strategy of imperialism and the international reactionary powers, especially the Chinese reactionaries.

The Chinese reactionaries are playing the assault role in implementing this scheme. Taking advantage of a time when we were encountering serious difficulties in many areas, they used the Pol Pot clique to unleash a war to occupy small parts of our country and ultimately annex our entire country. They schemed to strengthen their foothold in Kampuchea, foment rebellion in Nam Bo in coordination with conducting subversive activities in Laos and launching a military attack against the North in the hope that they could control all of Indochina and then sweep into Southeast Asia. They suffered bitter defeat, even though they had to use very savage force. The revolutionary forces in Indochina aligned with one another to topple them in Kampuchea and rapidly smash their offensive against Vietnam.

Even if we did not mention the other victories, the victories of thwarting the schemes of domestic counter-revolutionary powers (in the South) to restore themselves, toppling the reactionary regime in Kampuchea and winning victory over the war of aggression of the Chinese expansionists so that all three countries on the Indochina peninsula are independent and free and advancing to socialism represent an extremely glorious feat of arms, of which not everyone understands the full value. It can be said that we have done our very best over the past 5 years and that the victories that have been won are victories of historic significance.

The past 5 years have also been a period of revolutionary explosion in the world. Following the defeat of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam and the defeat of Chinese expansionism in the scheme to establish a Mao-style social system and their rule in the world, a host of revolutionary countries have been born in western Asia, Africa and South America. This situation proves that the comparison of forces between the revolution and counter-revolution has changed so much that imperialism is in a state of crisis and defeat, has continuously been beaten back and no longer has the strength to carry out large-scale or even small-scale military counter-offensives to win back positions that have been lost.

The rapid victories of the war to liberate Kampuchea and the war waged by our people to protect the fatherland against expansionist aggression strengthened the causes underlying this change in the comparison of forces. The Chinese reactionaries and the imperialists want very much to reverse the Kampuchean situation but they do not dare send in troops because they do not have the strength, and even if they did send in troops, they still could not reverse the situation. When they began their attack on our northern border provinces, the Deng Xiaoping clique said that they put no limits on their offensive with regard to the extent of the attack or how long it would last. Had things gone smoothly for them, nothing would have stopped them from attacking Hanoi itself. But, because they did not have the strength, they beat a hasty retreat as soon as they "touched the tiger's tail" and did not dare "pull his whiskers." The result of this test of strength was determined by the forces of the two sides. The alliance among the three countries of Indochina and our international alliance did not permit them to take more reckless action. The recent changes on the Indochina peninsula marked the first test of strength between the two alliances: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the world socialist community on one side and China, the United States and the other counter-revolutionary powers on the other side. Therefore, the recent victories are victories of the revolutionary alliance over the counter-revolutionary alliance.

The United States and China threatened, shouted and cursed but did not dare become directly involved in Afghanistan because of the change in the comparison of forces. Great Britain agreed to withdraw from Rhodesia and accept the birth of the revolutionary state of Zimbabwe; this was followed by a very symbolic event, the United States standing idly by in the face of all of the U.S. Embassy personnel in Iran being held captive for several months in a row, which also gives an indication of the profound changes that have occurred in the world.

This is a very new state of affairs.

However, because they do not have the strength to launch a military counter-attack and are unwilling to withdraw from the arena of history, the counter-

attacked by imperialism and the international reactionary powers. In other fields has become increasingly fierce and vicious. Political attacks, economic embargoes, the discouragement of subversive activities and so forth have become their primary means in the new situation. Only by placing our country's situation against this common background can we see why, over the past few years, the hostile camp has, against all odds, continued to threaten war and instigate subversive activities, attacked us so intensely in every arena: politically, economically, militarily, ideologically and culturally, attacked our style of life and so forth.

On the basis of the situation presented above, we can reach the following conclusions: over the past few years, the Vietnamese revolution has continued to advance and has won large victories. Our position and power are stronger than ever before. The dictatorship of the proletariat has been established on a nationwide scale and is continuing to be strengthened. The economy ravaged in the war has been restored. The socialist production relations have been established and are gradually being perfected. The comprehensive coordination between our country and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has created new strength and new advantages for us. Of course, imperialism and the other reactionary powers have not abandoned their scheme to push back the revolution in Vietnam and Indochina, but the situation is completely different from what it once was. We are not in a state of war but are in a situation in which we are at peace in one part of the country but at war in another. The danger of war still exists, but our national defense forces are already enough today to defeat aggression by enemies and protect the safety of the country. While it is necessary to continue to guard against this danger, strengthen our national defense forces and be ready to properly retaliate against every adventure by the enemy, regardless of the scale, the new situation does permit our revolution to shift the center of its effort into a new period, the period of socialist industrialization.

It would be very dangerous to not fully recognize this change in our country and the changes in the comparison of forces in the world in order to truly accelerate the scientific-technological revolution and socialist industrialization and, in this manner, develop our production forces, strengthen production relations, strengthen the national defense system and gradually overcome the difficulties being encountered with the economy and everyday life, nor, conversely, to hesitate, to not see the capabilities and guidelines for moving forward.

Shifting to the period of the socialist revolution on a nationwide scale is an historic turning point. It also marks the start of a new struggle, the most comprehensive, profound and thorough struggle in history, the struggle to resolve the question of the conflicts which exists between socialism and capitalism, between public ownership and private ownership, between the collective way of life and the private, small-scale production way of life in order to advance to larger scale production, advance from a "small" society

in the society of collective ownership. This struggle is not only waged in the economic field, but also in the fields of politics, ideology, culture, lifestyle and so forth by means of the three revolutions. In the entire course of this struggle, it is possible to establish any areas in which we must concentrate our efforts on resolving specific problems during each period of time; objectively, however, since the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, this struggle is waged openly and, at the same time, comprehensively, that is to say, the three revolutions must be carried out simultaneously. Our revolution cannot be separated from the very sharp struggle between socialism and capitalism on a worldwide scale.

What problems must we resolve in this new struggle?

The socialist revolution in the economy is one aspect of the revolution.

Its key issue here is abolishing the capitalist mode of production and business and transforming small-scale production and business, replacing them with the two primary modes of socialist production and business, state and collective. This is the revolution in production relations.

The struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" in the field of culture and lifestyle is no less sharp. In the past, after the French imperialists were defeated and forced to withdraw, the influences of their politics and culture continued to exist for some time in our society. Even today, there are still intellectuals in Vietnam who embrace the French bourgeois culture. U.S. imperialism, with the neo-colonialist culture and education, created in the South a corps of intellectuals possessing their "national consciousness." The neo-colonialist culture encouraged individualism, stimulated a selfish style of life, materialized man through the philosophy of a fast lifestyle and encouraged persons to live with no thought for homeland, to earn a living by any means possible. The Americans pursued millions of persons with this philosophy in order to serve their war plans and enslave them. After the United States was defeated and the puppet army was toppled, the harmful influences of the neo-colonialist culture and the fast style of life did not disappear on their own.

Among the various religions, the United States spread superstitions of every sort throughout society in the South. These harmful factors plus the remnants of Confucianism and Han life and the other backward phenomena in our society had more than a small impact upon the world view and the formation of many strata of persons. In addition, there has also been oppression from the psychological war of the hostile powers.

The socialist revolution has been made even more arduous due to the fact that we must overcome very large difficulties in the initial stage.

Our natural base and economic strength at this time is agriculture, we are having 1.4 million hectares of farmland, which include 46 million

hectares of rice paddy, not all of which are used to raise two crops per year. Through a high degree of effort, we are now cultivating 1.8 million hectares of winter-spring rice, 1 million hectares of summer-fall rice and 1 million hectares of 10 month rice. Thus, in total, we are only cultivating about 3 million hectares of rice. Of course, there are other crops being raised, but our grain crops still consist primarily of rice (80 percent of total grain output). And, it is very difficult to support 14 million persons on 3 million hectares of rice yielding an average of 2 tons of slightly more per hectare.

Our steel industry is still very heavily dependent upon raw materials, fuels and spare parts from other countries. To maintain production, it is necessary to spend millions of dollars each year to import these items; however, we have very little foreign currency and it is necessary to save through currency so that we can buy grain.

As soon as the long war of resistance against the United States ended and before we could overcome the aftereffects of that war, we had to deal with a war of aggression launched by the Chinese reactionaries. This attack was rapidly repulsed, but the danger of war persists. This situation makes it impossible for us to concentrate our forces and financial resources on socialist industrialization; rather, we must always allocate an appropriate portion of these forces for national defense. As a result, the life of each family and the structure of the labor force in the countryside continue to be unstable.

It is under these conditions that we must accumulate capital for socialist industrialization.

Applying the principles and laws of socialism, on the basis of the experiences of the socialist revolution in the North and on the basis of the diverse experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, our party has set forth the basic line of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. This line has been improved and tested in practice over the past 2 years.

In the process of formulating this line, our party quickly and irrevocably resolved the issues of reunifying the Fatherland and advancing the entire country to socialism. This is a matter of very decisive significance in advancing the entire country to socialism and creating the conditions for our final victory over the two wars of aggression unleashed by the Chinese reactionaries.

In the line established at the 4th Congress there is one issue that could not be resolved in detail at the time of the congress. It was the question of war or peace in the new period. Six months after the congress, the Chinese reactionaries began to publicly pursue a hostile policy toward us, the pressure of war increased and, in February 1976, war broke out. We

might severely and rapidly bring this war to a victorious conclusion; however, the danger of war still exists and we must establish the line of a war to protect the Fatherland, strengthen our national defense forces and efficiently distribute our manpower and material for the two tasks of socialist industrialization and the defense of the country.

The international line of our party and state in the new stage has also been established. The DRV has established a comprehensive alliance with the countries of the world socialist system, primarily with the Soviet Union. The international line of our party is always clear and correct. The ideological basis of this line is coordinating patriotism with internationalism, subordinating national independence with socialism, viewing the national liberation revolution as a part of the world proletarian revolution and so forth. Today, now that China has openly betrayed us and joined the ranks of the enemy, a comprehensive alliance with the strategic allies of our country's revolution is both a necessity and a matter directly affecting the future development of our country's revolution. This alliance is a very basic condition underlying our work of building and protecting the Fatherland; at the same time, it creates the conditions for us to fulfill our international obligation well in the new situation.

The development of the world today has reached the point where aligning with one another in every respect has become an objective necessity not only for the socialist system, but also for the countries within the capitalist system. The political reality is that capitalism has established a European parliament. In addition, there is the tri-continental club, which, although loosely structured, is participated in by all capitalist leaders and decides each and every strategic and tactical question of capitalism, even one will be the presidents of the imperialist countries. Economically, this alliance takes the form of multi-national corporations and unified banks and markets. Of course, they still have many internal antagonisms; however, because their basic interests are similar, they have united with one another at every issue from politics and military affairs to production, monetary affairs, credit and the market. The same is true with regard to the comprehensive alliance and cooperation among the socialist countries. They insure that each country within the community develops its potentials as best possible in the work of building and protecting socialism for the sake of the interests of the country itself and the entire community.

II. The Present Political Task and the Guidelines for Our Ideological Work

As we enter the 1970s, even though we must still be ready to deal with the threat of war, the Vietnamese revolution has the conditions needed for shifting to a new period: the period of building the material and technical bases of socialism, in which the central task is socialist industrialization; the period of simultaneously accelerating the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, strengthening our

production forces and, at the same time, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, improving economic organization and management, perfecting the new production relations, accomplishing the ideological and cultural revolution, building the system of collective ownership throughout society, establishing the new style of life and molding the new man.

There are also the elements of the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the new period likewise, only by strengthening production forces, establishing the system of collective ownership, creating the superiority of the socialist organization of production, of the socialist organization of labor, of the socialist way of life and so forth, can we win total victory for the socialist revolution.

There are the guidelines for resolving, in a fundamental way, the pressing issues of the country and the people. The difficulties we are experiencing with the economy and in everyday life can only be overcome on the basis of accelerating the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism. The strength of the national defense system can only be increased on the basis of constantly strengthening our production forces. The negative phenomena in economic activities and social life are due to many reasons and arise in the process of the sharp struggle between the two poles, the two ways of life; the virtual elimination of this situation requires the combined impact of all three revolutions, not simply individual measures.

In this stage of development, the Vietnamese revolution must deal with pressures from many sides.

-First, there is the pressure of imperialism and Chinese expansionism. Taking advantage of a time at which we are encountering numerous difficulties, they have attacked us very viciously politically and attempted to surround and strangle our economy while allying with counter-revolutionary powers at home that have been supplied to intensify the psychological war and subversive activities, attack our line, policies and leadership, sow the seeds of skepticism and opposition...with a view toward drowning us in our difficulties and, as a result, forcing us to change our line, to abandon the course of socialist development and abandon our alliance with the Soviet Union so that they can easily intimidate and conquer us. This is a sharp struggle between revolution and counter-revolution, between the three socialist countries of Indochina and the international hostile powers seeking to lay down their influence upon this region. We are determined to boldly follow the course of socialism and, only by following this course can we insure the independence and prosperity of our fatherland and bring a civilized and happy life to our people.

-Secondly, the opportunistic trend of the nationalist powers is exerting pressure upon us to follow a middle course, to stand between socialism and capitalism, between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the Soviet

Latin and China, we see this trend as controlling the course of development of a number of countries, such as Yugoslavia. This trend confuses genuine revolution and fraudulent revolution and, in actuality, supports the counter-revolutionary powers in their opposition against the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries.

-Thirdly, there are the tendencies to slow down, to hesitate, to postpone socialist construction in order to stimulate the positive aspects of the capitalist economy and the private economy or wait until the socialist economy has displayed its full superior nature before carrying out socialist transformation. This is a very mistaken viewpoint; it is this very viewpoint that led to the deviation in the implementation of the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum, even to the view that the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum was primarily designed to stimulate the positive aspects of the household economy, of the private economy and the unorganized market, not designed first and primarily to strengthen the state-operated economy and the collective economy.

These tendencies are related to one another and all pose an obstacle to the development of the revolution.

On the basis of the situation mentioned above, the political tasks of the Party are: accelerating socialist industrialization, completing socialist transformation, strengthening the new production relations and implementing the system of socialist collective ownership; strengthening our national defense potentials, improving order and security, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and being ready to fight and defend the fatherland; building the new culture and lifestyle and gradually improving the material and cultural lives of the people. These tasks reflect the thorough implementation of the resolution of the 4th Congress and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee in the new situation.

To meet the requirements of the situation and tasks mentioned above, the guidelines for our ideological work are:

- Firmly adhering to the line and basic tasks of the socialist revolution, bolstering the fighting strength of the party and the revolutionary spirit of the masses, bringing about a profound, revolutionary change throughout the party, among the people and throughout the army and concentrating our forces on successfully carrying out the basic and pressing tasks in the new period;

- Leading a comprehensive and thorough struggle between the two ways of life to overcome the mistaken tendencies in the implementation of the line and policies while also overcoming impetuosity and positions contrary to the objective laws of the period of transition and the economic laws of socialism;

* Mobilizing the revolutionary movement of the masses and creating an intense revolutionary atmosphere within every field of activity in order to accelerate socialist construction; struggling to thwart the schemes of enemies at home and abroad to foment rebellion and sabotage us while protecting the achievements of the revolution;

* Strengthening the organization of the agencies that perform ideological work, overcoming the state of decentralization that exists on the ideological front, improving the quality of ideological work, overcoming manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism and lessening the dangers of the situation, the dangers of public opinion, thereby effectively guiding the revolutionary actions of the masses.

On the basis of these guidelines, the main tasks of ideological work are:

1. Attaching full importance to teaching the basic situation, to clarifying the situation of the revolution, confirming the victories that have been won, pointing out the difficulties that exist and thoroughly analysing shortcomings and mistakes; establishing the proper attitude to be taken by the communist militant, distinguishing right from wrong, firmly grasping the goals of the revolution and the political tasks in the new period, thoroughly understanding the line of the party, closely uniting everyone around the Party Central Committee, bravely defending the political line and setting a good example and taking the lead in the effort to overcome difficulties and rectify shortcomings, thereby contributing to the advance of the revolution.

We must criticize the attitude of scepticism in the face of victories and vacillation and pessimism in the face of temporary difficulties and sharply criticize the phenomena of indifference and irresponsibility and the attitudes of conservatism and rightism in the effort to overcome difficulties and weaknesses; at the same time, we must prevent and rectify new deviations that might occur in the process of implementing the positions and policies of the party.

2. We must make it clear that the struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution is continuing in the period of socialist industrialization; that foreign enemies and domestic counter-revolutionary powers that have been toppled, including disguised enemies, are still collaborating with one another to push the revolution backward; and that strengthening our national defense and security forces is the constant task of our state.

Through education, we must heighten the sense of revolutionary vigilance and the awareness of the obligation to build up the state, strengthen the national defense system, maintain political and social order and defeat the psychological war of the enemy.

we must harshly criticize the phenomena of indifference, irresponsibility, fear of hardship, underestimation of the enemy, the lack of vigilance and the failure to maintain combat readiness.

3. We must wage a comprehensive struggle for the sake of socialist industrialization, clearly distinguishing between socialism and capitalism, between the collective way of life and the private way of life, between large-scale production and small-scale production.

We must continue to thoroughly teach the general line of the socialist revolution and the economic development line, clearly pointing out the superior nature of socialism; we must struggle against tendencies and lines of thinking that are contrary to our line.

(There is one manifestation similar to the Bukharin trend: allowing the socialist economy to develop and, once this economy begins to display its superior nature, farmers will begin to follow socialism. Consequently, in socialist transformation, attention should only be given to phenomena that are not clear-cut; importance is not attached to strengthening the socialist economy, the state-operated and collective economies are severely criticized and light regard is shown for the important significance of the state's need to control grain, commodities, raw materials and consumer goods. Or, as in the case of the implementation of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, importance is only attached to strengthening the private, local economies, the free market is allowed to develop and so forth).

Together with struggling against rightist phenomena, it is necessary to appropriately criticize manifestations of complacency, impetuousness and the failure to rely upon specific conditions in the implementation of economic and social positions and measures.

4. We must intensify the struggle against negative phenomena in economic and social life. We must heighten the responsibility of the party organization, government, mass organizations and the armed forces in this struggle.

This is an organizational and ideological struggle, a struggle involving culture and lifestyle to overcome the looseness in economic management and the management of society and the decline in the qualities of some cadres and party members and some of the masses; at the same time, it is a political struggle against the schemes of the enemy to find ways to corrupt some of our cadres and party members and gain the participation of immoral elements in the attempt to sabotage our economy, organization and social order.

We must make well coordinated and full use of the following measures: teaching the revolutionary philosophy of life to cadres and party members;

we must maintain their revolutionary vigilance and maintain a wholesome and simple style of life in coordination with tapping the spirit of collective ownership of the working people and accelerating the revolutionary movement of the masses; coordinating ideological and organizational measures and coordinating the discipline of the party with the law of the state; at the same time, exposing the schemes of the enemy and mobilizing the forces of all of society to thwart the psychological war of the enemy.

3. We must propagandize and teach matters related to the objective laws of the period of transition, the economic laws of socialism and the principles of socialist management; help to give everyone a firm grasp of the viewpoints, positions and policies of the party and state concerning the rate of economic development, the relationship between industry and agriculture, the relationship between heavy industry and light industry, the relationship between the central economy and the local economy, the relationship between the economy and the defense of the nation, the relationship between the accumulation of capital and the standard of living, the utilization of many different economic segments, the relationship between the plan and the market, the matter of prices, distribution in accordance with labor, public welfare and so forth.

This is also one aspect of the struggle to resolve the question of "who defends whom" in the period of transition.

4. We must intensify the struggle between the two ways of life in the economic and cultural fields, establish the revolutionary world view and the socialist style of life, criticize the old world view and the decadent, backward way of life and repulse the remnants of the neo-colonialist and feudal cultures.

We must be vigilant against the schemes of hostile powers to use the old culture and the old style of life as tools to counter-attack us, to deceive and poison a segment of our people, especially youth, and must thwart every scheme to foment rebellion in the field of culture and lifestyle.

5. We must continue the struggle against the remnants of Maoism. Together with forging cadres and party members and heightening their Marxist-Leninist stand and viewpoint, we must continue to intensify our research and criticism of Maoism in order to expose the anti-scientific, counter-revolutionary nature of the viewpoints of Mao in every field, show everyone the distinction between Marxism-Leninism and the line and viewpoints of our party and Maoism and endeavor to totally eradicate the influences of Maoism in our society as quickly as possible.

6. We must improve the quality of ideological work and correct the superficiality, summary, poverty, lack of eloquence, lack of skill and remoteness. True life is ideological work. Ideological work must be

into the revolutionary movement of the masses, the practical activities of each sector and locality, of each type installation and be in the forefront of production and combat, uncovering and responding to questions raised by life, criticising opportunistic trends and promptly refuting the counter-revolutionary arguments and propaganda of the enemy, thereby causing everyone to understand and act in exact accordance with the line and policies of the party and helping to stimulate the strong advance of the revolutionary movement.

We must improve both the substance and form of the activities of the party organization on the basic level, heighten their political and ideological nature and, in this manner, improve the knowledge that cadres and party members have of the situation, tasks, lines and policies and truly make the party chapter the organization that fights each hour of each day in the political and ideological fields on the basic level.

We must reform the teaching of theory and politics and coordinate the improvement of the command of theory with the improvement of the ability to perform practical work in order to meet the requirements of training cadres in the new stage.

We must strengthen the organization and research and fundamentally rearrange the agencies that perform ideological work in order to strengthen the awareness of mind on the ideological front and increase the returns from this work.

The radio station, with its new technical strength, must be used better in information and propaganda work in the country and participate in the mass struggle in the world.

We must research the improvement of the political activities of the party chapters on the basic level; research the improvement of the activities of the Youth Union and the other mass organizations, the activities of agencies, enterprises, production teams and so forth. At present, there are 1.5 million party members and 4 million Youth Union members; every agency, school and enterprise has an organization, but the ideological front is frequently abandoned, the psychological war of the enemy is spreading and mistaken tendencies are constantly having an impact upon public opinion).

In summary, we must improve the content, form, work methods, organization, cadre training, material-technical bases and so forth in order to further develop the effectiveness of ideological work.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PEOPLES'S COUNCIL HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WATER, POWER SERVICE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 29 Jun 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by KMT: "Municipal People's Council Reminds the Power and Water Agencies to Support the Lives of the People"]

[Text] TS, 27 June: In order to prepare to contribute ideas at the 12th session of the Municipal People's Council concerning production and living conditions in the [present] situation, recently, the Standard-of-living Section, the Communications and Transportation Committee and the Labor Committee subordinate to the Municipal People's Council held an expanded meeting attended by standard-of-living sections of the ward and district municipal people's councils to discuss grain regulations, the market management situation, circulation and distribution, circulation and transportation and so on.

The Communication and Transportation Committee of the Municipal People's Committee came to participate in order to clarify the real situation at the Binh Trieu station, especially concerning the station area's recent 5-day power outage during the heavy rains when there were many passengers waiting for trains. This had a great effect on sanitation safety and public order and security.

The Standard-of Living Section of the Municipal People's Council also listened to reports by the Power Distribution Service and the Water Supply Corporation on the power and water support situation in the past period, the reasons why the power blackout schedules have not been followed in the production and consumer zones, the reasons why the water has been unclear and so on.

After listening to the leadership committees of the units mentioned above report on the specific situation concerning

the subjective and objective aspects, the delegates to the Municipal People's Council spoke about the subjective weaknesses and a spirit of responsibility in providing support; at the same time, they proposed a number of measures to overcome the weaknesses. As for the Chemicals Corporation's failure to fulfill its contract to supply alum and lime to the Water Supply Corporation, the Municipal People's Council will study the matter and make a decision about stipulating responsibilities. As for the power reserved for the production and consumer zones, the delegates to the Municipal People's Council have proposed that the Power Management and Distribution Service coordinate things even more closely with the public security forces and the localities and rely on the masses in order to virtually put an end to the theft of electricity used to produce ice to support individual interests at present because this sector uses a rather large amount of electricity and has an effect on the price of ice.

It was learned that the Power Management and Distribution Service is presently test allowing a neighborhood in Precinct 4 to make plans and take full responsibility for managing and distributing [electricity] in the neighborhood. The experiences acquired will later be developed.

Concerning water, at present, the quality is relatively good and it is clear but, according to the Water Supply Corporation, the people must conserve and they should boil the water.

The Municipal People's Council also expressed the opinion that the roadway lighting units are not satisfactorily managing the task of lighting a number of roads and zones and that the Water Supply Corporation has not handled things satisfactorily or promptly with regard to a number of public hydrants and this has led to the waste or theft of water.

The Municipal People's Council concluded that the three sectors -- food, housing and travels of the people -- must be given attention and continually improved because these too are factors for stimulating production. Because of this, it is the responsibility of the sectors concerned -- power, water, housing and land management and commerce -- to acquire experience and eliminate the present negative aspects and manifest positive aspects in providing support.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER DENOUNCES CONTINUED ILLEGAL SALES OF CIGARETTES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column by Cong Minh, P.O. Box 3H802, Bac Ninh:
"Illegal Business in Foreign Cigarettes Still Continues"]

[Text] The decision of the Council of Ministers prohibiting the import and sales of foreign cigarettes of all kinds is welcomed by the majority of people everywhere. In many localities the responsible organs have seriously implemented this decision and have adopted positive measures to urge the people to voluntarily comply with it.

In a number of cities, as the economic management organs have not yet coordinated their activities with those of the sectors concerned to take appropriate control measures, foreign cigarettes were still illegally sold and transported from province to province. In the Port of Haiphong, the ships that constantly came and went away were a major source of foreign cigarettes. Since the decision of the Council of Ministers was made, prices of foreign cigarettes here have sharply dropped. Merchants have been sending cigarettes to Hanoi and the provinces where prices had been higher and even to Ho Chi Minh City and a number of southern provinces. As a result, illegal purchases and sales of train and bus tickets were booming. A bus ticket on the Hanoi-Haiphong route some day cost as much as 50-100 dong, and even 100 dong; train tickets 20-25 dong. In Hanoi particularly, the sales of foreign cigarettes are still quite common. Refreshment houses and sidewalk vendors still hide such cigarettes and sell them at convenient times. Right at the intersection of Hang Bac and Ta Hien Streets, where the subzone public security post exercises constant control, illegal cigarettes vendors still gather in considerable numbers.

We suggest that commerce and other related sectors take firm measures to seriously enforce the Council of Ministers' decision.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISES TAKING THE INITIATIVE STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Right of Production Installations To Take the Initiative in Production and Business"]

[Text] Corporations, enterprises and joint enterprises are production and business installations where the party line and policies and the state plan are directly implemented and labor and resources are directly used to create wealth for society. To carry out the economic collective ownership system right in these installations, the important requirement is first to guarantee the right of corporations and enterprises to take the initiative in production and business.

Assigned to manage a part of the socialist properties for production and business to serve the interests of the entire society, the production installations have the responsibility for totally fulfilling the state plan in terms of both norms, use value and value, i. e., both delivering to the state the quantities of major products (through commerce) and paying all of the cash items into the state fund. To fulfill this task they must have the full rights to organize all production and business activities, which range from drafting plans, using capital and labor to organizing the production line and resolving the question of supplying materials and raw materials and consuming products. Pointing to the need "to concentrate efforts on properly consolidating production installations," the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee stresses "guaranteeing the right to take the initiative in production and business and the right to be financially self-supporting of the production installations."

The Council of Ministers has issued a decision to extend the right of enterprises and collective and individual economic units to produce and circulate at their convenience (at flexible prices) the lines of products

that were in short supply. The government has also set the state-supplied production plan, and accordingly the government will be guided in its distribution of resources. The government will also ensure that the rights of production installations to draft plans and to obtain materials have gradually been clearly defined in order to avoid the possibility that would not conform to the principle of socialist self-reliance. The state also determines the shares of foreign exchange — as provided for in the plan, contracts and other definite measures — and the use of foreign goods for export.

Although the government has not yet been carrying out in a systematic way the policy of self-reliance, it has tried to create the opportunities to take the initiative in agriculture and business. A number of farms picked out the first time improved the way they would draft their plans by surveying and carefully studying their producing capacity and exploitable possibilities and determining correct guidelines, norms and measures; as a result, they were able to overcome some of their difficulties and to increase production. In order to resolve the problem of surplus of materials and equipment, besides the quantities they got within the plan, some farms for installation bought additional materials at agreed prices, and some agricultural and agricultural organizations, for example, bought materials for farm materials, etc. Others, organizations that produced tools and equipment in a large way, adopted the plan. They and many other farms, and some different forms of co-operation to produce and produce, and production, goods production and workers in the Communist movement was adopted by some installations in order to resolve the shortage of equipment of products that had been made out of high-priced materials. Some production installations, after having fulfilled their obligations were able to have a good economic life with other means of production in order to solve necessary problems having to do with supply of products and measures of products.

The state's economic policy guarantees that to guarantee and to support the right of production installations to take the initiative in production and business, to take the initiative in releasing their producing power. It is essential that management at all levels must pay attention to the right of production installations to production and business. It is essential that the right to take the initiative are adhering to the line policy and guidelines in the state plan, ensuring economic effectiveness and complete and complete of society as a whole with those of the policy of the working class.

TRADE AND FINANCE

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118. 184% (184/100 = 1.84; 1.84 × 100 = 184)

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On 10 April, and 12-13 1980, the weather improved and, then during 15-16 May, the heavy rain subsided and some grasshoppers to the state of the development of the planned norm for the entire year, with the grasshoppers alone attaining 25.7 percent of the planned winter norm of 100 tons per hectare and winter and spring seedlings.

2) The 1990s witnessed the production innovations basically in the form of capital deepening, which created favorable conditions for labor productivity.

Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh and Ben Tre Provinces attained 50 percent of the planned tax collection.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

VINH PHU STATE PLAN--The Vinh Phu Provincial People's Council recently met to review the implementation of the state plan during the first half of 1980. Over the past 6 months, many production sectors in the province failed to fulfill their set norms. Agricultural, industrial and artisan industrial and handicraft and capital construction achieved only 35 to 42 percent of the annual plan and collection and purchase of farm products and food, 28.1 percent. The council also set forth guidelines for the fulfillment of the 1980 state plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese: 2300 GMT 2 Sep 80]

CSO: 4209

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1. The Ministry of Agriculture has been working to increase the production of food crops in the country.

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There are 6 state farms with 15,000 hectares in Minh Hai Province, 1 with 12,000 hectares in Nam Giang Province, 1 with 10,000 hectares in Lang An Province, 1 with 11,000 hectares in An Giang Province, 6 with 15,000 hectares in Bau Giang Province and 3 with 20,000 hectares in Dong Thap Province.

These state farms have commissioned over 10,000 hectares for the cultivation of the 1980 10th-month crop. These rice growing farms are on a relatively large scale and have mechanized the soil preparation stage to a high degree and experimentally used aircraft to carry out direct sowing, fertilization and weeding on a number of ricefields. At present, the 10th-month riceplants are growing fairly well. If no difficulty or emergency arises, an additional amount of grain and goods will certainly be obtained and delivered to the state.

Reporter—Does this mean that this task has been carried out under favorable conditions?

Nguyen Cong Tan—There have been great opportunities but difficulties have not been negligible. Everyone knows that, apart from the tracts of convenient and profitable land exploited since long by our ancestors, the remainder includes age-old fallow areas bristled with natural and socioeconomic difficulties a number of which cannot be overcome overnight.

Speaking of the earth, it must be noted that most of the remaining fallow lands are constituted by alkali and saline soil on which riceplants cannot grow if salinity is not removed. But the nature of both these types of soil may easily change under the influence of water in the earth. If water is present, alkalinity and salinity will be washed out and the soil "sweetened", consequently, riceplants will grow satisfactorily. This demonstrates the urgent need to carry out water conservancy—a material premise and a basic task in the whole system of economic and technical measures aimed at effectively exploiting these fallow lands.

Generally speaking, natural conditions in this region are, however, favorable. Plenty of rain and sunshine... The soil here is abundant in humus and nitrogen, and its surface even.

To meet the urgent grain requirement, the state has started focusing on investing capital, supplies, cadres and manpower in specialized rice cultivation areas. Some technical innovations have been attentively and successfully applied in the fields of water conservancy, soil transformation, mechanization, choice of strains...

At present, we have to settle a contradiction between the necessity of rapidly expanding the rice growing area, on the one hand, and the very limited possibilities in capital and equipment, the lack of experience in managing large-scale state farms, in specializing in rice cultivation and in applying mechanization to a high degree and a shortage of skillful managerial cadres and well-trained workers, on the other. It must be added that

AGRICULTURE

HAU HUNG EXPANDS WINTER SEASON ACREAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 . 13 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Quang Chau "Hau Hung Grows Three Crops a Year"]

[Text] The First Precondition: Time

For a long time our peasants grow a number of winter vegetables between the 5th month season and the 10th month season on bottomland and high-lying land used to grow subsidiary food crops. No one thought about growing winter vegetables on two-crop rice fields.

In the past, it took 6 months to grow 5th month rice and it normally took another 5 months to grow 10th month rice, a total of 11 months (not counting the 3 months to grow rice seedlings, for which 10 percent of the acreage had to be set aside), so there was no time left for growing a winter crop. Indeed, trouble was often encountered in growing two rice crops, and seldom was the entire acreage planted. Only after we began to grow spring rice (a quickly maturing, highly productive new variety) were 3 months available for growing a winter crop. But 3 months were only long enough to grow such short-term crops as tomatoes, white potatoes, and a number of winter vegetable crops. Some winter season crops with high economic value, such as watermelons, garlic, soybeans, sweet potatoes, etc., require 4 to 5 months, and must be planted in September. If that were to be accomplished, there would have to be a quickly maturing early 10th month rice variety which could be harvested by mid-September.

In the past, Hau Hung researched many early 10th month rice varieties, including a number of new varieties imported from abroad, such as Ba Giang, Tan Xuan, Bat Ngoc, Tra Trung Tu 127, Nong Nghiep 23, dwarf Tra Chau, etc. Some of those varieties has a growth period of less than 100 days, and most have growth periods of from 110 to 135 days, and in general their yields are used for early 10th month rice, seedlings must be sown early so that they can be transplanted at the end of June or the first part of July. During that period, stem borers often cause damage. Indeed, in Hau Hung there were many years during which the early 10th month rice was seriously

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...after the seed
...and they must be planted in the fields immediately.
The best time for planting winter crops is between 20 and 30 September,
etc.

The winter season is now expanding as far as labor is concerned. The
harvesting of the rice crop, the planting and harvesting of the
winter crops, and the beginning of the winter-spring season all take place
within a short period of time. Even the winter acreage accounts for only
10 to 15 percent of the total cultivated acreage, there is no labor prob-
lem, even when it is expanded to 20 to 30 percent or more of the cultivated
area, the labor situation becomes easier. In the cooperatives which plant 10
to 15 percent of their acreage in winter crops, the situation is even more
easy. With such a large volume of work, if there were only 3 months for
the winter crops, at the best, that work could not be done. The short-
term 11 month rice varieties were the key to resolving that problem.
Thanks to the short-term, high-yield early 10th month rice varieties, the
winter season "arrived" early and lasts 4 or 5 months. That period of time
allows us to harvest and plant a number of different crops, and
both take advantage of the superiorities of many types of crops and have a
less severe labor situation. Thus there are conditions for expanding the
growing area and for making the winter season a principal production sea-
son.

When drafting winter season plans, the cooperatives determined the crop
structure on the basis of their land, and on that basis delineated concen-
trated areas. In order to facilitate technical investment, apply the inter-
dissemination measures, and arrange an appropriate early 10th month rice
structure. During the 1954-1955 winter season 41 cooperatives in the
province created specialized, concentrated areas on the scale of hundreds
of hectares, such as the Thanh Hai, Ai Quan, Dong Tac, Nam Quan, Phung
Hung, and other cooperatives.

The director of the Thanh Hai cooperative in Nam Thanh District (a coopera-
tive which grows winter crops on more than 15 percent of its cultivated
area) said that he created areas for each type of crop and planted nearly
200 hectares of early 10th month rice (the required winter season acreage),
including the winter wheat of more than 100 hectares of Nong Nghiep 1A
rice and nearly 10 hectares of Nong Nghiep 23 rice. In mid-September,
after the harvesting of the Nong Nghiep 1A rice, we planted that land in
watermelons, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, and soybeans, by which
time the Nong Nghiep 23 rice had ripened. By the time we had completed
harvesting the 10th month rice we had planted the winter crops at the best
time but were not able to do so.

And thanks to the early 10th month rice varieties, last year 17
cooperatives grew rice crops a year on a total area of 400 hectares and
attained an average yield of 40 to 45 tons (valued at 15,00 to 21,00
dong per hectare). The 10th month crop-rotation formula was

month rice area we could not have expanded the winter crops. By looking at the early 10th month rice acreage and structure of a district or cooperative, we can know that locality's capabilities for expanding its winter season area, and what crops it can grow."

That actual production situation in Hai Hung has demonstrated that:

Year	10th Month Rice Area	Early 10th Month Rice Area	Winter Season Area
1975	117,184 ha	13,618 ha	17,041 ha
1976	123,981	18,798	21,098
1977	123,981	23,950	32,734
1978	119,715	31,558	44,444
1979	120,430	39,315	63,030

Some people believe that expanding the early 10th month rice area will lower the yield of the 10th month rice. But the actual situation of the fields in Hai Hung has proved that the reverse is true, for during the past several years early 10th month rice yields have been higher than those of the main 10th month rice crop:

Year	10th Month Rice Yield	Early 10th Month Rice Yield
1975	25.28 quintals/hectare	30.36 quintals/hectare
1976	26.36	29.07
1977	27.22	29.47
1978	27.58	28.05
1979	27.91	29.00

From the above facts we may reach the conclusion that in arranging a crop structure in order to add growing seasons, the quickly maturing, high-yield rice varieties play a decisive role. They allow us to develop the winter season without causing a loss of two-crop rice acreage or of two-crop rice output. On the contrary, adding a winter season creates conditions for intensively cultivating rice and increasing its yield.

The Second Precondition: Soil and Water

The winter crop in Hai Hung was expanded principally on the two-crop rice area. In order to grow a winter crop, as soon as the early 10th month rice developed firm grains it was necessary to drain all the water. All of the dry winter crops require dry, friable soil.

But Hai Hung's topography is rather complicated: the elevation of the fields is uneven and there is a gradual sloping from the northwest to the southeast. In the high places, the elevation is 6 to 7 meters, while some lowlying areas are .6 to .5 meters above sea level. In each area, the topography varies.

Capability to dry out soil reflects capability to drain water from the 10th month rice acreage in order to put out a winter crop. As comrade Nguyen Van Luan, Deputy Director of the Irrigation Service, stated, "With the existing irrigation base we are entirely capable of growing dry winter crops on 80 to 90 percent of the two-crop rice land."

Some districts that were well-known for flooding, such as Nonh Thanh, Phu Tien, Nam Thanh, etc., also expanded their winter acreage to 40 to 50 percent of the total cultivated area.

When we go to the districts and cooperatives with high winter season ratios, we see that their water conservancy work and irrigation systems are very good. For example, the four-crops-a-year area of Cam Dinh (Cam Binh) has its own irrigation and drainage system which extends to each field. It is a cooperative which direct-sows 100 percent of its 5th month-spring rice and 80 percent of its 10th month rice, and has the largest four-crops-a-year area in the province.

Since it has an increasingly complete irrigation network, Hai Hung is capable of practicing intensive cultivation during all three growing seasons.

Some Remaining Problems

On the basis of its land and labor, Hai Hung determined the correctness of the direction of practicing intensive cultivation and increasing the number of growing seasons. But even if it expanded its winter season to 80 to 90 percent of its acreage it could not keep up with the present rate of population growth and the increasing of growing seasons is limited with regard to area and must be backed up by material-technical bases. Although its population density has increased to 812 people per square kilometer and has a population growth of 30,000 people a year, since 1977 Hai Hung has sent only about 10,000 people a year to develop new economic zones. That ratio is not balanced and rational. Furthermore, artisan industry, local industry, local industry (especially the agricultural products processing industry), and the secondary trades in the cooperatives in Hai Hung have developed slowly and have not yet employed much surplus, redundant agricultural labor. When there is a high population density and a shortage of material-technical bases, investing additional labor in agricultural production to produce additional food is correct, but one must take a long-range point of view. When agricultural production is further mechanized, the number of workers per cultivated hectare will decline and there will be a considerable surplus of agricultural labor, which will require a redistribution of increasingly larger numbers of workers to artisan industry and industrial production, and to the development of new economic zones.

Hai Hung's process of practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and increasing rice yields is standing still. Especially, the yields of 5th month-spring rice and such important industrial crops as jute have declined. It perhaps must review its system of

... and vegetable production (Hailiang has not yet organized a four-year "intensive" program, and lacks sufficient fertilizer. While the rate of increase of staple foods has been rather high, especially the output of wheat and the staple foods, its rate of animal husbandry development is still slow. At present, only 5 cooperatives have attained an average of 100 head of cattle per cultivated hectare; 10 cooperatives have attained an average of 50 head of cattle; 174 cooperatives have attained an average of only 10 head of cattle. There is still a serious imbalance between animal husbandry and cultivation.

The number of difficulties which the cooperatives in the province is still great. Some 10% of the cooperatives out of a total of 90% in the province have attained the aim of less than 5 tons of paddy per hectare. Some cooperatives have attained average yields of less than 3 tons of paddy per hectare. A number of cooperatives have continued to be weak. Some of their management boards lack internal solidarity or the necessary degree of organization and management is low but the district government is trying to resolve that problem. If all cooperatives attained an average yield of 5 tons or more of paddy per hectare, the 192,000 cultivated hectares (excluding the industrial crop land which is not used to grow rice, but to grow other crops) would provide 960,000 to 750,000 tons of paddy, which means that the two rice crops alone would equal the present total output of paddy including the winter season. That calculation alone is sufficient to demonstrate the urgent requirement of improving production and realizing the degree of uniformity among the cooperatives.

Although there are still many problems against which it must continue to struggle, Hailiang has the most material conditions and severe weather, Hailiang has managed to secure the growing of 3 crops a year on nearly half of the cultivated area, and the staple food acreage and output have steadily increased. That is a great accomplishment on the agricultural production front. It is the result of correct policies, skilled leadership and diligent and tireless effort on the part of the cadres and people of Hailiang.

Hailiang is famous, in the combat-ready status of our soldiers and the heroic spirit of the people, in carrying on the glorious tradition of "taking weapons and fighting" which is the key to "local people's war," which contributed to the successful completion of the "pacify the delta," and the "Not a day of rice short, not a soldier short" tradition of the anti-U.S. war period.

Every year Hailiang has fulfilled and surpassed its troop training plan. During the anti-U.S. resistance war, 11% of every Hailiang family had a son in the army, and 65% of the households had a son who was a military personnel. For that reason, Hailiang has a strong and powerful army in all

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army and a large number of the village in the province (it
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1937-38

General Meeting of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company met on the 15th day of June, 1911, at the City of New York, New York, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the report of the President and the report of the Finance Committee.

The report of the President was read and approved. The report of the Finance Committee was read and approved. The Board of Directors resolved that the report of the President and the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and that the same be referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration and report.

The Board of Directors also resolved that the report of the President and the report of the Finance Committee be referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration and report. The Board of Directors also resolved that the report of the President and the report of the Finance Committee be referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration and report.

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Following is the complaint of Duong Nghe from the Hanoi suburbs: The Duong La cooperative in Gia Lam District was set up more than 20 years ago; it has been praised by the high level for its numerous achievements in crop cultivation and animal husbandry. However, it is still practicing the "system" of reserving fields and paddy for certain families and for village and hamlet authorities to make yearly ceremonial and religious offerings. The production teams which assume the cultivation of these fields have to give a certain amount of paddy, loaned by the cooperative to the village authorities for use in making offerings at the communal house. In addition, the Duong, Phung and Nguyen families receive each a quantity of paddy according to their household size for use in buying incense to be burned on the altar.

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$$f(\mathbf{q}) = \text{rank}(\text{vec}(\mathbf{q})) \text{ is a function of } \mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ for } P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

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While the typhoon and floods, all units especially those on the front line maintained high combat readiness, actively consolidated their trenches and fortifications, and maintained their weapons and equipment well. As soon as the typhoon was over, all units quickly overcame its consequences, stabilized the living of their troops, and brought all of their activities back to normalcy.

At present the monsoon season is still at its high point. We must not be complacent; on the contrary we should step up the preparation on all sides and be ready to deal actively with the new and complicated developments in the weather. Experience has shown that typhoons in recent years have not occurred in total conformance to rules. Sometimes they came early, sometimes late, and it is possible that typhoons and floods may occur in regions which have rarely been hit by them. Therefore all units, including those units in the South, need to review immediately their plans for flood and typhoon control, promptly replenish their supplies and forces, strengthen their command organization, guarantee in an effective manner a fast implementation of flood and typhoon control tasks as well as combat missions. Units stationed in areas with dikes need to pay extremely special attention to dike protection; together with the people, farmers, laborers, and family vitally important places; focus on training troops in necessary dike protection techniques with economical use of equipment and supplies, and resolutely concentrate their resources on the restoration of dikes, protective walls, and sluices especially at the most important points of the dikes when there are heavy rainstorms or typhoons.

Another important demand in the present typhoon and flood control task of all units is to actively help the people overcome consequences of the natural calamities and stabilize their livings, clear up the floodwater, eliminate weeds, trees, and especially strive to sow and transplant all the tenth-month rice for the tenth-month rice crop. The typhoon has also caused a fairly large area of tenth-month rice belonging to units. The seeds of the rice are still viable at present and all units need to re-sow and re-plant areas with lost seedlings, increase fertilizer levels in cultivated areas, change the direction of cultivation in places where the weather and water planting are no longer favorable, and rearrange planting activities in order to guarantee the assigned production indices.

As the monsoon season reaches its high point, all units also must take advantage of these opportunities to undertake work. Therefore the control of typhoons and floods is like guarding and defending against the enemies. One immediate important mission of every unit is to increase typhoon and flood control even more, resolutely protect the lives and property of the people and the property of the State and the people in order to guarantee production and be ready to fight successfully.

Dong Nai has directed districts and villages to overcome shortcomings in the socialist transformation of agriculture and has concentrated efforts on reinforcing the organizational system of collective management boards and heightening their standards of production management and direction.

The districts of Thong Nhat, Long Thanh, Xuan Loc and Chau Thanh are gathering cadres to help important villages inspect and adjust fields, labor and production implements in accordance with the abilities and managerial standards of cadres. Many collectives in Xuan Loc and Thong Nhat Districts and Bien Hoa City have firmly removed corrupt and incapable cadres from management boards.

Throughout Dong Nai Province, there are more than 500 good and average collectives which are being strengthened and making initial progress in management; more than 30 progressive collectives have a contingent of cadres with managerial skill who have satisfactorily carried out management and directed production.

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and, second, the cost of transport. In 1975, the city had only 380 cultivated vegetable plots. With all the advanced ideas, vegetable transportation from the city (from the city to the city) must cover a distance of 300 kms and use a large amount of fuel; moreover, it is difficult to keep vegetables fresh.

The grain exchange policy has not been rationally applied in many areas. In certain localities, the grain exchange ratio has been set too low for the purchase of vegetables. 1 kg of grain is exchanged for 0.5 kgs of kindred. Thus, for each hectare of kindred, a vegetable growing cooperative may obtain more than 10 tons of grain (paddy equivalent)--that is, three times as much as from the cultivation of rice or subsidiary food crops. At the N. cooperative, one-third of skillful laborers receive each a bonus of 100,000 to 150,000 kgs of grain; for this reason, the specialized vegetable production areas have developed rather quickly. On the contrary, the grain exchange ratio has been set too high in other localities: for example, in Sa Lat (Sam Lang), the sale of as many as 15 kgs of vegetables entitles farmers to the purchase of only 1 kg of grain. As a result, in this locality, the cultivation of grain crops has encroached upon two-thirds of the vegetable area in Sa Lat.

Since 1975, the area has encroached upon the vegetable area in many other localities. The volume of production has decreased and the vegetable area has been reduced.

2.2.2. Seed supply

In the specialized vegetable cultivation, two-way economic contracts of vegetable production and purchase have been widely implemented. However, there are shortcomings to be seen in organizing the implementation of contracts. For instance, the vegetable seeds supplied are insufficient and deliveries are not delivered on schedule. Hanoi once bought beet seeds from outside the city. After putting forth some leaves, these plants began to wither. People realized that this kind of beet should be grown to produce oil seeds. Unaware of the cultivation technique, cooperatives thought that this type of beet would yield edible tubers; they sowed seeds with the intention of growing a main crop but later had to uproot and abandon the plants which proved to be a waste of effort and wealth and also hampered the vegetable cultivation plan. A common sight is the small amount of seeds received in the between-crops period and consequently the shortage of seeds required for a second, timely sowing should rain fall and waterlogging occur.

The State seed companies have not yet coordinated activities to serve the vegetable growing areas and the agricultural sector has frequently failed to deliver seeds according to two-way contracts. Though the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation immediately distributes seeds after receiving orders, investments have not yet been made to build seed production bases. In places such as Sa Pa, Ha Giang and Hoang Lien Son where people have had the habit of growing vegetable seeds, since the volume of seeds produced is not sufficient, it has been necessary to buy foreign seeds. The seeds are delivered behind the production schedule.

THEOREM 1. Let \mathcal{C} be a class of \mathcal{L} -structures. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. The authors of this manuscript are: Prof. Dr. J. H. van der
 2. Dr. H. J. van der
 3. Dr. H. J. van der
 4. Dr. H. J. van der

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of the production of vegetables has not been enough. Many production groups have failed to meet the demand for their products because of sickness, lack of marketing facilities, etc. As a result, all percent of the vegetables produced in 1941 had to be distributed by consumers. With the exception of a few vegetables and about 10 percent of the other vegetables, all other vegetables and about 10 percent of the other vegetables were sold by consumers. As a result of the production of vegetables and the sale of the vegetables, the commercial section sold 10 percent of the vegetables in 1941, a decrease of 10 percent as compared with the 10 percent of the vegetables sold in 1940. The commercial section sold 10 percent of the vegetables in 1941, a decrease of 10 percent as compared with the 10 percent of the vegetables sold in 1940.

[illegible]

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vegetables to supply to cities and industrial centers during the between-crops periods. A positive measure taken by certain localities is to intensify the sowing and planting of short-term vegetables and, at the same time, to actively tend hardwoods and the late winter-spring vegetable with a view to prolonging their harvest. Nevertheless, the off-season vegetables usually yield less than the main crops. If one relies merely on this measure, one will be at a loss to satisfy the cities' demand for vegetables. Therefore, one must not neglect measures aimed at preserving, storing and processing vegetables.

In 1970, Thanh has joined all some areas along the Ma River for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit trees and organized their processing and storage. Acting as an agent of the Thanh Hoa City vegetable shop, the Quang Thang Marketing cooperative purchased eggplant fruits and let out the pickling process on contract. Since it still lacked material facilities, the cooperative persuaded its members to accept the contract and do this job in their households. As a result, each year the cooperative has been able to process from 30 to 40 tons of pickled eggplant fruits for the state store. By properly organizing the preservation and processing of vegetables, Thanh has rendered good service to the people in the city and adjoining industrial center during the between-crops periods and the flood and typhoon seasons.

By preserving, storing and processing vegetables and fruits, the various localities will be able to exploit the favorable aspect of the main vegetable crops--that is, the period when vegetables are highly productive and can be bought in large quantities. Moreover, if they apply some simple preservative methods, they will be able to keep many kinds of vegetables and fruits--such as green and red pumpkins, potato, brassica campestris and so forth--fresh and edible for 3 to 4 months.

To have enough greens to supply cities, it is necessary to provide enough grain for producers and to set rational prices for the distribution and circulation sector. By delineating cultivation areas, clearly determining vegetable cultivation pattern and developing on a priority basis and enlarging the cultivation of various types of tuberous and fruit plants and vegetables for use as raw materials, it will be possible for localities to produce plenty of goods to meet daily consumption demands and to simultaneously preserve their freshness and process and store them--thus ensuring that the between-crops shortage of vegetables can certainly be avoided and that greens are sufficiently and regularly supplied to population centers.

VERBODEN

DISTRICT OVERCOMES EFFECTS OF FLOODS. PLANTS TENTH-MONTH CROP

PAROL QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Tran Duc, Do Anh and Nguyen Khuei "Ung Hoa District Urgently Overcomes the Effects of the Floods and Plants the Tenth-month Crop"]

Text: The targets of quickly overcoming the effects of the floods and completing the sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month crop before 2 September 1980 in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the founding of the country are presently the central tasks of Ung Hoa district in Ha Son Binh Province.

Recently, the storms flooded and waterlogged more than 6,500 hectares of tenth-month rice in the district. Because of taking timely measures to save the seedlings and rice, the district was able to save more than 7,000 hectares. To the mobilization campaign to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the founding of the country, Ung Hoa district in Ha Son Binh Province has agreed to strive to transplant more than 1,000 hectares of tenth-month rice before 2 September. In order to hit this target, the district has put forth five measures such as use all the hilly land, paths and yards to grow hundreds of additional hectares of seedlings and use the seedlings saved to transplant 3,000 hectares of rice before 17 August 1980. Besides this, the district has mobilized more than 10,000 laborers to bail and pump water to drain the water out and to repair the dikes and retaining walls.

Today, in the district's fields, there are tens of thousands of laborers satisfactorily looking after the rice area sowed in order to strive to have a high yield and compensate for the losses in the areas transplanted late. A number of cooperatives (Huu An, Huong Tu, Kim Duong, Trung Tu, Vu Thai, Dai Hung, ...) have quickly overcome the effects of the floods and ... the seedlings and they are working to finish transplanting ... through the area during August.

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN PLANTING TENTH MONTH CROP IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by L.V.: "Looking at the Tenth-Month Season That Is Starting in Rural Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] As every year, the continuous southwesterly winds that have brought heavy rains during the past weeks have signaled the start of the tenth-month season throughout the rural areas of the city.

The Tenth-Month Season--The Main Production Season

Because the rains are rather widespread and heavy, this is the main production season in the year, especially in the areas where there is salt and alum or where there is no irrigation water. Accounting for 70-80 percent of the area for growing various types of grain crops and various types of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and other important industrial crops, the tenth-month season will continue to hold an important position for many more years until water conservancy conditions allow us to actively satisfy the need for irrigation water throughout the 6 months of the dry season.

Agricultural production is greatly influenced by the weather and rarely is the weather the same from one year to the next. After three consecutive poor harvests during the 1979 winter-spring, summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons, the country has immediately had to deal with harsh weather. The harsh drought at the end of last year's rainy season extended to the beginning of the recent summer-autumn season and caused notable shortages concerning area and yield norms during this year's winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons.

Based on preliminary estimates of the sectors concerned, only 8,000 hectares of winter-spring rice will be harvested instead of the planned 11,000 hectares and, calculated to the

beginning of July when the sowing of the seed was finished, only about 1,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice had been sown as compared with the 8,000 hectares called for in the plans. Also based on the preliminary estimates, because of the low yields, the yields of these two crops, including both rice and subsidiary food crops, will reach only about 27,000 tons as compared with the total combined yield of 230,000 tons called for in the grain yield plans. Thus, concerning the 10th, this year's tenth-month season, with norms of 27,000 hectares of rice and 8,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops is responsible [for producing] more than 170,000 tons.

The Tenth-Month Season and the Construction of High-Producing Rice Areas in the Rural Areas of the City

Even though there are many favorable conditions for production in the tenth-month season, in order to compensate for the inevitable shortages of the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons by increasing the yields and harvest productivity, as always, the people must go into the tenth-month season with a fully spirit of struggle. In this, the concern and the technical help of the city is extremely important. Because of this, during this tenth-month season, the city is investing in building high producing rice regions in the city. The total area will be 12,000 to 15,000 hectares and it will be located in Hoc Mon, Cu Chi, Binh Thuan and the Hue Districts. The high-producing rice regions have the advantage that they can be supplied with more fertilizer, specifically nitrate fertilizer, in accord with the weekly contracts, which can be implemented carefully, so as to help production companies and peasants have yields of 10 tons per hectare.

Water, Fertilizer and Partial Brought and Quickly Distributed are the Key Problems

Although the tenth-month season is relatively more stable than other seasons, this does not mean that it is immune to dangerous things that can cause serious damage. Such things have already occurred: waterlogging in 1976 and partial drought at the end of 1977 and 1979. It can be said that the yield and harvest productivity of the tenth-month season depend on three main things: the capabilities for controlling waterlogging, [words illegible] and the quick distribution of fertilizer to the producers. The reality of previous years and the experiences show that these are experiences that the city leaders concerned can forecast and take specific

1. The first step is to identify the main components of the system.

2. The second step is to determine the relationships between these components.

3. The third step is to analyze the data collected from the system.

4. The fourth step is to interpret the results of the analysis.

5. The fifth step is to draw conclusions from the analysis.

6. The sixth step is to implement the conclusions in the system.

7. The seventh step is to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation.

8. The eighth step is to monitor the system for any changes.

9. The ninth step is to update the system as needed.

10. The tenth step is to document the entire process.

11. The eleventh step is to review the documentation.

12. The twelfth step is to ensure the system is secure.

13. The thirteenth step is to provide training for users.

14. The fourteenth step is to provide ongoing support.

15. The fifteenth step is to conduct regular audits.

16. The sixteenth step is to maintain the system's performance.

17. The seventeenth step is to ensure the system is scalable.

18. The eighteenth step is to ensure the system is flexible.

...the weather was not so favorable with a heavy falling rain ... the morning of 30 August was ... in the time and high ...

In ... of flood water and ... the river ... by ... in the low ... among different ...

... the favorable weather, stepped ... more than 1 million hectares of ... faster pace than this same time last ... percent of the planned area norm.

... the Hanoi Province which transplanted and sowed ... the planned norm by 75.1 percent ... Lam Hong Province attained 55.1 percent ... that were slower (like Long An, ... only ... the slowest, with only 7.7 percent ... less than this same time last year.

... the localities also put aside man ... in general care and ... of rice plants and ... The rice plants that received timely ... with some of them now begin ...

... the localities have been ... the ... All the ... the transplanted rice ... trying to attain ...

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general

2. introduction to the subject of the report.

3. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed

4. description of the methods used in the investigation. It is shown that the methods used are of a general nature and can be applied to other investigations of this kind.

5. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed description of the results of the investigation. It is shown that the results are of a general nature and can be applied to other investigations of this kind. The results are presented in the form of a table and a graph. The table shows the values of the various quantities measured and the graph shows the variation of these quantities with the various parameters of the system.

6. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a discussion of the results of the investigation. It is shown that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions and that the methods used are of a general nature and can be applied to other investigations of this kind. The results are presented in the form of a table and a graph. The table shows the values of the various quantities measured and the graph shows the variation of these quantities with the various parameters of the system.

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1. The 1970-1971 season from the recent typhoon No 4 had
caused a loss of 1,000,000 hectares of ricefields in Ha Nam Ninh
Province, including 70,000 hectares of transplanted 10th-month rice.
The 1970-1971 season efforts in rehabilitating manpower and equipment in
the 1970-1971 season. It is 15 August the flood was under control and the
1970-1971 season flood trap was basically completed. (Hanoi
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PEOPLE ON CONSTRUCTION OF COAL MINE REPORTED

Source: NHAN DAN (in Vietnamese) 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Step by Step Construction On the Cao Son Mine"]

CAO SON, VNA (over): After more than a year, the Cao Son Mine Construction Enterprise, subordinate to the Hon Gai Coal Exploitation, has excavated more than 300,000 cubic meters of overburden. It is striving to soon put the Cao Son Coal Mine, with a capacity of 600,000 tons per year, into operation next year.

The enterprise has organized an integrated drilling and construction worksite at the mine and, since the very beginning, it has implemented quality contracts and paid combined wages to the production elements. The worksite has overcome many difficulties, quickly and satisfactorily prepared production conditions and completed construction on the 100-volt line and the system that supplies water for the power shovels and drills. The worksite is striving to carry out economic and technical management in a satisfactory manner, normally maintaining the machine operation and repair organizations. Thus, the equipment of the worksite has had high efficiency. L&C power shovel No 5, the main power shovel of the enterprise, normally leads the entire enterprise in labor productivity, excavating 30,000 to 35,000 cubic meters per month. Along with concentrating on excavating the overburden of the coal seams, the enterprise has coordinated with the construction forces of the Cam Pha Construction and Installation Corporation and quickly built a road to transport coal from Khai Truong to the Cao Son mine.

The enterprise has organized the synchronized construction of the 100-volt line and support transportation with the 100-volt line of the Cao Son station line system to

1980

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING FOR MINERAL RESOURCES--Hanoi VNA 6 September--Set up in November 1975, the 6th geological group takes charge of surveying and prospecting mineral resources from latitude 12040 south of Ninh Hoa and Buon Me Thuot (Central Highlands) to the southern tip of Vietnam including offshore islands. From an initial staff of 150 the group now has a total of 1,100 cadres and workers divided into 7 sub-groups. The group has surveyed limestone deposits in Ha Tien and coral in Thuan Hai to procure raw materials for cement production. It has completed the evaluation of the peat mines in the U Minh swampy forests of Minh Hai Province, fertilizer resources and underground water sources on the Central Highlands. Particularly, the group has discovered open-cut bauxite mines in Lam Dong, Duc Lac and Song Be. In the process, it found brown coal mines and yellow clay deposits. On the Central Highlands, the geologists have prospected two lanthan ores and a bentonite mine, some 20km from Dalat. [Text] (AW07442 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 (MT 6 Sep 80)

DATE: 07/78

DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNICATIONS, LIAISON DISCUSSED

See: DIAH 043 in Vietnamese 15 Aug 80 p 1

CHUONG I: "Improve the Quality of Communications and Liaison"

Communications and liaison have played an important role in military tasks. Thirty-five years have elapsed since the National Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party issued a resolution on the matter of a specialized Department for Communications (15 Aug 1945). Multiplying their own tradition, the former communications and liaison organization of the party and the present posts and telegraph sector have not only expanded, rapidly matured and actively contributed to fulfilling the military tasks of the party and state during each revolutionary stage.

During the two years of resistance for national salvation which bristled with difficulties and hardships but led to glorious victories, the communications and liaison organization under the resistance and the posts and telegraph sector constantly maintained the communications and liaison network as a vital artery throughout the country--both at the front line and in the rear--in both the liberated areas and the enemy-controlled areas. In socialist North Vietnam, the posts and telegraph sector continuously expanded its network from cities to remote mountainous and rural areas, thereby promoted economic construction and development and socialist revolution and met the high demands of the struggle against the enemy's aggression. Tens of thousands of communications and liaison combatants sacrificed their lives and thousands of radios and manual and electric telegraphs were seized or elected emulation fighters.

After the liberation of North Vietnam and the reunification of the country, the posts and telegraph sector has undergone a nationwide reform according to the lines indicated by the resolution of the National Congress and the Party's determination to move forward, the posts and telegraph sector is extending its capacities in manpower and material resources, its network has been transformed, expanded and improved. Its network meets the immense need for information and liaison. It has been concentrated on promoting the tasks of economic construction and culture, strengthening national defense.

strengthening international relations and serving the people. Owing to the aid provided by the fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union, the material basis of the posts and telegraph sector have been gradually provided with new equipment and its signal, posts and telegraph network modernized step by step to enable it to ensure thoroughness, speed, secrecy and safety of the signal and liaison task. Along with many other projects, the newly commissioned earth-satellite signal station named Hoasen is proof of maturity through modernization.

Faced with the increasingly high demands of national construction and defense, our posts and telegraph sector must not only continue to increase its ability to provide service and to heighten the quality of communications but also improve its steering and managerial task and motivate its cadres and personnel to display a high sense of responsibility to better fulfill their mission.

The work of the posts and telegraph sector is still replete with shortcomings in the service rendered and in the communications provided; in particular, telephonic communications and the conveyance of letters, newspapers, telegrams and postal items have been afflicted with slowness, losses and damage.

To glorify its glorious traditional day, the posts and telegraph sector is trying to satisfactorily carry out the movement "to develop collective ownership, to struggle against negative manifestations and to ensure the quality of communications" which has been launched by the General Department of Posts and Telegraph and the Posts and Telegraph Trade Union of Vietnam with the main objective of "struggling against slowness and losses, shaping up an attitude of satisfactory service and gradually putting the managerial task in the right track." The image of the communications and liaison combatants displaying staunchness, valor, honesty, loyalty and devotion over the past several decades is motivating cadres and workers in the entire sector to build their contingent into a stable and strong one in order to fulfill their duties to the fatherland and people.

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REPUBLIC'S DIRECTIVE ON SCIENTIFIC FUNCTIONS FOR PROFESSORS

No. 1 HAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP [HIGHER AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION]
in Vietnamese No 3-6, May-Jun 80 pp 43-45

[Text] On 29 April 1980, the Premier of the Government issued Decision No. 131/CP recognizing the functions of professor and assistant professor for 456 scientific cadres in the field of college teaching and scientific research. [IPRS note: Hanoi TAP CHI VAN HOC in Vietnamese No 2, Mar-Apr 80 p 123 reported: "According to Decision No 131 of the Premier's Office, entitled 'Decision of the Government Council on Recognition of Scientific Functions in Phase 1' and signed on 29 April 1980 by Premier Phan Van Dong on behalf of the Government Council, the number of cadres belonging to scientific sectors whose scientific functions have been recognized is 83 professors and 347 assistant professors."]

On this occasion, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap cordially met with a number of professors and assistant professors. Voicing his views during the meeting, the vice premier pointed out the deep concern of the party and government about the building up of a contingent of scientific-technical cadres for the country, the significance of the conferring of the titles of professor and assistant professor during the current stage and the guidelines along which to develop science and technique and build up a contingent of scientific-technical cadres for the time being and the coming years. Finally, the vice premier advised professors and assistant professors to set better examples by displaying a revolutionary and scientific spirit and a courage to defend the truth and by making very real contributions to the task of building the economy, culture and national defense, training cadres and developing science and technique.

Assistant professor Doan Thi Nhu and professors Phan Bieu Tan, Dao The Tuan, Vu Dinh Cu, Vong Tong Xuan and Dao Van Tap expressed their profound gratitude to the party and government and promised to fully devote their energy and talents and to contribute to training the young generations and achieving the socio-economic objectives set forth in the national construction and defense plans.

In the present issue of the magazine, we give the list of 83 newly recognized professors:

List of Cadres Whose Function as Professors Has Been Recognized

I. Interdepartment of Computer Mathematics, Cybernetics and Theoretical Mathematics

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dang Dinh Ang | Engineering Mathematics |
| 2. Phan Dinh Dieu | Logics |
| 3. Nguyen Van Dao | Engineering Mathematics |
| 4. Hoang Xuan Binh | Algebra |
| 5. Nguyen Canh Toan | Geometry |
| 6. Hoang Tuy | Applied Mathematics |
| 7. Nguyen Ngoc Tran | Engineering Mathematics |

II. Interdepartment of Physics, Signal and Liaison

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 8. Duong Trong Bai | Nuclear Physics |
| 9. Vu Dinh Cu | Solid State Physics |
| 10. Nguyen Van Hieu | Theoretical Physics |
| 11. Nguyen Dinh Tu | Nuclear Physics |

III. Interdepartment of Chemistry, Chemical Industry and Food Industry

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| 12. Nguyen Thac Cat | Analytical Chemistry |
| 13. Phan Dong Dien | Chemistry |
| 14. Nguyen Dinh Hue | Physical Chemistry |
| 15. Chu Phan Ngoc Son | Physical Chemistry |
| 16. Le Van Thoi | Organic Chemistry |

IV. Department of Biology

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 17. Phan Huang Ho | Botany |
| 18. Dang Ngoi Thanh | Invertebrates |
| 19. Dao Van Tien | Vertebrates |

V. Interdepartment of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 20. Do Anh | Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology |
| 21. Le Van Can | Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology |
| 22. Bui Huy Dap | Plant Cultivation |
| 23. Vu Cong Hau | Industrial Crops |
| 24. Dong Si Hien | Forestry |
| 25. Dao The Tuan | Plant Cultivation |
| 26. Trinh Van Thinh | Veterinary Medicine |
| 27. Le Duy Thuoc | Geographical and Pedological Zoning |
| 28. Thai Van Trung | Forest Ecology |
| 29. Vo Tong Xuan | Rice Cultivation |

VI. Interdepartment of Construction, Water Conservancy and Communications

40. Nguyen Van Long	Water Conservancy
41. Dang Hieu	Automobile Roads
42. Nguyen Van Huong	Construction Structure Mechanics
43. Do Quang Han	Civil and Industrial Construction

VII. Interdepartment of Earth Science

44. Nguyen Van Chien	Geology
45. Tran Kim Thach	Geology

VIII. Interdepartment of Medicine and Pharmacy

46. Vu Trieu An	Pathology
47. Nguyen Tang An	Epidemiology
48. Hoang Dinh Cau	Thoracic Surgery
49. Nguyen Trinh Co	External Medicine
50. Nguyen Ngoc Doan	Internal Medicine: Cardiovascular Diseases
51. Bui Dai	Internal Medicine: Contagious Diseases
52. Nguyen Van Dan	Pharmaceuticals
53. Tu Giay	Nutritional Hygiene
54. Dang Dinh Huan	Internal Medicine: Neurology and Psychiatry
55. Nguyen The Khanh	Internal Medicine
56. Phan Khue	Internal Medicine
57. Do Tat Loi	Pharmaceuticals
58. Nguyen Thuc Mau	Military Medical Tactical Organization
59. Nguyen Vinh Nien	Pharmacy
60. Hoang Thuy Nguyen	Virology
61. Nguyen Duong Quang	General Medicine
62. Phan Khac Quang	Tuberculosis
63. Nguyen Si Quoc	Immunology
64. Phan Bieu Tan	General Medicine
65. Nguyen Thien Thanh	Higher Neurophysiology
66. Do Quang Thai	Parasitology
67. Phan Gia Trieu	Neurosurgery
68. Nguyen Tan Gi Trong	Physiology
69. Dang Duc Trach	Medicinal Microbiology
70. Vu Van Vinh	Internal Medicine: Gastroenterology
71. Truong Cong Trung	External Medicine

IX. Interdepartment of Economics

72. Vu Van Dung (Tran Phuong)	Economics
73. Mai Hieu Khue	Agronomy
74. Nguyen Tan Lap	Economic Mathematics
75. Nguyen Ngoc Minh	Economics
76. Tran Linh Son	Credit
77. Dao Van Tap	World Economics
78. Doan Trong Tuyen	Economic Management

X. Interdepartment of Sociology

69. Nguyen Cong Binh	History
70. Nguyen Tai Can	Linguistics
71. Phan Nhu Cuong	Philosophy
72. Le Kha Ke	Scientific Terminology
73. Dinh Gia Khanh	Folklore
74. Dang Vu Khieu	Philosophy
75. Phan Huy Le	Vietnamese Ancient, Medieval and Modern History
76. Luu Huu Phuoc	Music
77. Tran Duc Sac (Van Tan)	Ancient History
78. Ha Van Tan	Archaeology
79. Tran Dinh Tho	Painting
80. Ho Ton Trinh	Foreign Literature
81. Hoang Tue	Linguistics
82. Le Tri Vien	Vietnamese Literature
83. Tran Quoc Vuong	Archaeology

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CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Xuân Chương [PHAM XUAN CHUONG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 27 Aug 80 he was scheduled to be interviewed on Hanoi Television. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)

[NOTE: May be identical with Phan Van Chuong (PHAN VAN CHUONG) who was previously reported in this position.]

Nguyễn Chí Dũng [NGUYENX CHIS ZUNGX]

*Vice Minister of Light Industry; on 27 Aug 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi marking the 20th anniversary of the Mongolia-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYENX NAM HAI]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; recently he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation from the Lao Ministry of Industry and Trade. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)

Lý Hoà [LYS HOAF]

President of Ho Chi Minh City University; his article "Administration of a Southern University" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 20 Aug 80 p 11)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF], Deceased

Former Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Section of the Central Communications and Transportation VCP Committee; Deputy Director of the Intermediate, On-the-Job School of Theory of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he died on 26 Aug 80 of unspecified causes at age 57. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 4)

Vũ Việt Hồng [VUX VIEETJ HOONGF]

*Deputy Chief of Staff of the Corps (Binh Doan), commanded by Major General Dam Van Nguy, located in northern Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 80 p 3)

Nguyen Ba Khuyen (Diacritics not provided)

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Pakistan; his article on the history and achievements of the Vietnamese people appeared in the cited source. (Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES 3 Sep 80 p 3)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 18 Aug 80 he awarded decorations to Soviet newspapermen stationed in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAMN LINH]

On 23 Aug 80 he was relieved as President of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Union; to assume a different assignment in accordance with the needs of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAMN LUAAN], Major General

Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 19 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Lê Mai [LEE MAI]

*Head of the Public Security Service, Quang Ninh Province; on 16 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nganh [NGUYEENX VAMN NGANH]

*SRV Charge d'Affaires in Nicaragua; on 23 Aug 80 he signed an agreement in Managua for cooperation and exchange between the Vietnam News Agency and the Nicaragua News Agency. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 1)

Đàm Văn Ngụy [DAMF VAWN NGUYJ], *Major General

*Commander of a Corps in northern Vietnam; his recollections appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Nhân [NGUYEENX TRONGJ NHAAN]

Deputy Head of the Eye Institute; his article on scientific research during the past 35 years appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 80 p 2)

Kaor Ni [KBOR NI]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; on 18 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Ma Noa [MA NOA]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Son District, Phu Khanh Province; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 80 p 3)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 15 Aug 80 he attended a meeting of a VCP delegation and a delegation from the Swedish Communist Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of Interior; on 18 Aug 80 he attended an awards ceremony for members of the People's Police Force. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Aug 80 p 1)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of the Interior; on 16 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 80 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Tài [DOOX VAWN TAI]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 15 Aug 80 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the Bolivian people. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Tâm [NGUYEENX MINH TAAM]

*Deputy Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Chiêm Tế [CHIEEM TEES], Deceased

Assistant Professor of History; Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Party Organization of the Vietnam Socialist Party; he died of unspecified causes on 18 Aug 80 at age 60. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNCS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; on 18 Aug 80 he attended ceremonies in his province marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police Force. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

*President of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions; on 23 Aug 80 his appointment to that position was announced. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trang [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on agricultural methods in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Aug 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Trung [NGUYEENX CHIS TRUNG]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Trần Công Tuyền [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Solving the Food Problem at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 80 p 2)

Lê Quang Vinh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; recently he attended the 4th Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 22 Aug 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; recently he headed a delegation to attend SRV National Day activities in Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 80 p 1)

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